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Spring.

Old winter bends his hoary head,
And sighing wildly steals away;
His staff is quivering in his hand,
For lo! a maiden fair and gay,
Crowned with a wreath of opening buds,
'Midst which the zephyrs softly play,
Comes forth, and smiling on the earth,
Asserts her magic sway.

Welcome!—sweet, gentle, beauteous spring
We welcome thee with joyful glee;
Beneath thy smile the buds will blossom,
The birds will warble merrily.
Beneath thy touch bright tender leaves
Will clothe each naked shrub and tree;
The streamlets freed from icy bands
Will homage pay to thee.

The songsters warned by autumn's blast
To seek a warmer, sunnier clime,
Return to meet thee with their strains,
And offer music at thy shrine.
The insects' tiny, humming voices,
With the sweet tones softly chime;
The daisies spring up 'neath thy footsteps—
A flowery train is thine.

—*Tamar Anne Kermode.*

In 1780.

In Seventeen-Hundred-Eighty
They sat by household fires,
And talked of matters weighty,
Our grandams and our sires;
They talked of matters weighty,
While broad the blaze uprolled,
Beside their hearths in 'Eighty,
That time of awful cold.

The hard frost figured grimly
Along the window glass—
How large the old-time chimney!
How wide the fireplace was!
The solid coals dropped under,
The brazen andirons glowed,
The fore-stick fell asunder,
Deep rifts the back-log showed.

They talked of wives and widows,
Of woes that war revealed,
While round the walls the shadows
Of British armies wheeled;
They talked of Earl Cornwallis,
Of Britain and her might;
Their cause their only solace,
Their only strength the right.

They told of insults wanton,
And guessed with forward view,
At what Sir Henry Clinton,
With opening spring, would do.
They named each friendly nation—
France, Holland, even Spain,
And gathered consolation
From Stony Point and Wayne.

With retrospective tervor,
They talked of Charlestown Neck,
Of Gates by Hudson river,
And Arnold at Quebec.
Recalling men and places,
And battles lost or won,
They breathed with ardent faces
The name of Washington.

They talked of gloom impending,
They spoke of doubtful stars,
Of shoeless men contending
With red-coat regulars.
And thus with matters weighty,
Things past or things to come,
Each household hearth in 'Eighty
Was stirred as by the drum.

The warrior cold stood sentry,
At windows and at doors;
The sifting snow found entry,
And streaked the sanded floors.
But ever with the knitting,
Or with the open book,
Went thought to Clinton flitting,
Or Howe off Sandy Hook.

— *Youths' Companion.*

$100,000,

AND THE THREE MARRIAGES CAUSED THEREBY.

"My mind is made up, mother," said young Dr. Delancey, "so let us enjoy our breakfast and not spoil our digestions by thinking of the old curmudgeon who could not even let his eccentricity die with him, but must dispose of his fortune in this idiotic manner."

"But, my dear Arthur," remonstrated Mrs. Delancey, "one hundred thousand dollars is too large a sum to refuse without much consideration."

"I know that, mother mine, but still I refuse it, or rather refuse to accept it with the condition attached to it. I prefer to choose my own wife."

"Is there no alternative?"

"None."

"What are the exact words of the letter?"

"These," answered Arthur, taking up a ponderous letter which had been lying on the table, and reading from it: "My dear sir—Now that the estate of the late Tobias Queerby is settled, it becomes my duty to inform you that he had imposed a condition upon his bequest to you. He bequeaths to you property to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, on condition that you marry Miss Fidelia Fairfax within two years after his death. The same amount has been bequeathed to Miss Fairfax, and I have this day notified her that the same condition is attached to her share of the estate. This condition was not mentioned in the will, as it would not have been recognized as valid by the courts. You need not obey his request unless you wish, and your legacy will remain unaffected, but he charges you and her, as you are upright and honorable, not to enjoy his hard-earned wealth unless you do as he desired. I enclose a copy of the letter to me asking me to acquaint you with his desires, by which you will see to what charitable societies he wished you to give the money he left you in case you do not yield to the conditions imposed, and in case you decide to act as a man of honor. I am, sir, yours, etc., Greenfield Kent, attorney for the estate of Tobias Queerby."

"There!" cried Arthur. "is not that a terrible condition to impose? Of course I am a man of honor and I must—yes, must give up this fortune."

"But one hundred thousand dollars, Arthur, is—"

"Is one hundred thousand dollars, I know. But marriage to one I do not care for would be misery for a life time. Therefore, as I said before, my mind is made up. What! Did he think simply because he was the friend in youth of father and this Mr. Fairfax, he can force their children, who have never seen each other, to marry whether they love or hate? No. Father has left you well provided for, mother, and I will soon get a practice, and so I snap my fingers at the old fellow's matrimonial schemes and will make happy a half dozen orphan asylums, to say nothing of Miss Fairfax, who, though she has never seen me, must detest me as she reads her letter this morning."

"She may be a very nice young lady, Arthur," mildly suggested Mrs. Delancey. "When your father was alive he often spoke of the pretty girl Mr. Fairfax married, and daughters generally resemble their mothers, you know."

"Undoubtedly she is a nice young lady, mother, as society ladies are. I dare say she can rattle off the first conjugation in French, recite Tennyson by the hour, lead a german, tell just which corner of her card to turn down for a call of condolence or a party call, rave about majolica and the art decorative, give the points of a pug, yawn interestingly behind a fan, extol the opera, write mawkish poems, each one with an Envoi and, in short, be a credit to her family and the seminary where she was graduated. I can see her now," continued Arthur, shaking his yellow curls and laughing. "She considers me as her property, but hates me because she feels sure of me. 'Yes,' she says, to her confidante (chums no longer exist, they have been massacred by confidantes and bad French). 'I suppose I'll have to marry him, the practical wretch.'"

"Now, Arthur, you are not just; neither are you kind to speak so of a girl you do not know, and have never seen," said Mrs. Delancey.

"By jove, mother!" cried Arthur, bringing his open hand down on the table with force sufficient to make the china and his mother jump simultaneously. "I have an idea."

"What is it, my son?" asked the lady.

"I see by this letter," explained the young physician, "that Miss Fairfax lives in Metroville. Now, a train leaves here at eleven and reaches there at two. Jack Merton, my college chum, lives in Metroville, and I'll go there, see him, and try to see Miss Fidelia Fairfax without being seen by her. If I like her looks I'll introduce myself, if not I'll come home, bid farewell to the fortune and settle down to bachelordom and physic."

"You forget that your cousin Uriah comes to-day and may be offended if you are not here," urged the widow.

"Mother," returned Arthur, mock-earnestly, "if anything could drive me away from this comfortable home with more speed than my curiosity to see Miss Fairfax it would be the knowledge that that dry old book-worn, Cousin Uriah, was coming here to bore me with his learning and his praises of that blue-stocking, his idol Araminta, for whose hand he is too bashful to propose. He's a nice young fellow, but, oh, such a bore. That decides me, I go at eleven."

And in the smoking train that left Opoliston at eleven o'clock bound for Metroville sat Dr. Arthur Delancey puffing a cigar gravely.

"Father," said Miss Fairfax, while presiding over a cunning little breakfast table in a cosy little dinning-room in the most comfortable little house in the little city of Metroville, "my mind is made up. I cannot take the money—I cannot marry a man at the order of another even if that other does offer me one hundred thousand dollars to do so."

"Well, my dear Fidelia," returned Mr. Fairfax, "I do not feel competent to advise you further than bid you follow the dictates of your own heart. Still, my love, I would counsel you not to be hasty, if your dear mother were alive she could tell you in a moment what to do—I must say, though, Fidelia, that one hundred thousand dollars is—"

"Yes, pa, I know, one hundred thousand dollars is a great deal of money, but even that sum cannot tempt me to marry a man I do not love, have never seen in fact. Was a girl ever placed in such a humiliating position? I wish the eccentric old Mr. Tobias Queerby had been content to keep his eccentricity to himself. The idea! As if the friendship that existed between you and Mr. Delancey and him gave him the right to dispose of the hands and hearts of his friends' children."

"But you needn't marry him, you know, my dear," said Mr. Fairfax. "If I had not been so unfortunate the past few years I would say at once give up this fortune; but I cannot leave you much, my love, and I know what a comforting thing money is."

"But I can't marry him, pa."

"Well, Mr Greenland Kent, the attorney, says the condition is not legal."

"But oh, pa, Mr. Queerby relied on my honor not to take the money without accepting the condition, and my honor makes the condition binding if the law does not," said Miss Fairfax decidedly.

"Time, my dear," replied the gentleman; 'yet this I must say, Fidelia, I have often heard your poor dear mother speak of Mr. Delancey, and always in terms of the highest praise, and, you know that as a general rule sons are like their fathers. I have no doubt he is a most estimable young man."

"I have no doubt he is, pa. I dare say that he can interlard his conversation with yards of Latin that he don't half understand, can write sonnets and triolets in a lady's album, can tell the best time of all the oarsmen and race horses, can play polo, can tell what kind of a coat ought to be worn on each day of the week, can say 'Very clevah, bai jove,' as if he were a thorough man of the world, can tell what new play is going to be a success, can flirt with everybody and vow all the girls are breaking their poor hearts for him, can tell college yarns all night and laugh loudest at his own wit and, in short, prove himself an honor to society and Harvard college. I can see him now talking to his pal (there are no more classmates; pals and college slang murdered them long ago) and saying: 'Oh, bai Jupitah, old fellah, it's a doqced bore, ye know, but the poor little girl will break her heart if I don't marry her, and I suppose I will have to, bai Jove, yaas,' while all the time he hates me like poison."

"Now, now, now, Dealie, my love!" cried Mr. Fairfax, "this is not right," yet he could not refrain from laughing. "You are unjust, unkind—you should not speak so of one you have never seen." "Oh, papa!" exclaimed Fidelia, suddenly clasping her hands and shaking her black curls, merrily.

"What, my dear!" asked the father.

"I have an idea. The lawyer's letter says Mr. Fairfax lives in Opoliston. Now, Rena Lester lives there, and she's my schoolmate and she's been begging me to call on her. There's a train leaves at eleven and I'll go to-day. I'll contrive to see Mr. Arthur Delancey without being seen, and I'll judge by his looks whether I'll ask to be introduced. If I don't like him I'll throw the fortune to the hospitals and become an old maid, and make tea forever for my dear, stupid, loving darling pa. So make haste, pa, I must prepare for my journey.'

"But you are not going to-day, my dear," complained Mr. Fairfax, "you forget that your cousin Araminta is coming to-day to stop with us, and she might be offended if you were not here to receive her."

"Pa, if anything could drive me from the house it would be the thought that I would have to listen to the dissertations of the learned Araminta and hear her praises of that modest, unassuming Uriah, whoever he is. Araminta is a good enough body, pa but she does weary me so. That decides me. I go to-day."

In the drawing-room car of the train that left Metroville at eleven o'clock, bound for Opoliston, sat Miss Fidelia Fairfax reading the latest novel.

"Jack," said Arthur Delancey, tossing his hat on the table in Jack Merton's room and throwing himself on the lounge, "are you quite sure you were right about Mr. Fairfax's house being the seventh from this?"

"Of course I am. I've often been there to see him and his daughter," answered Jack.

"Ah, his daughter! I think I saw her at the window as I passed."

"Undoubtedly you did; she sits there all day."

"Lively girl she must be. Has she black hair and eyes?"

"Yes?"

"And she is—well, not pretty."

"There you are wrong. She is pretty."

"Jack, old fellow, you always had queer ideas of female beauty. Why she looks like a school marm. Is she one of the cultured, clever sort?"

"She is a very clever girl."

"She is, eh. Then I've seen her, no doubt."

"That must have been her in the window, there is no other lady in the house."

"Oh," muttered Arthur. "I'll run to the telegraph office, Jack, if you'll excuse me, and then I'll be at your service and we'll have a jolly night of it."

That afternoon Mrs. Delancey received a telegraphic dispatch in the following words:

Have seen the "condition." Good-bye, fortune. I wouldn't have her for a million. I leave at eleven to-morrow morning.

ARTHUR.

"Rena, my love," said Fidelia Fairfax, as she came into Miss Rena Lester's boudoir after a long walk; "I am not sorry you could not come out with me, for I kept walking up and down one street which, though it pleased me by its pretty houses, would have wearied you who know it so well."

"What street was it?" asked Miss Lester.

"The street on which you said Mrs. Delancey lived. By the way, who was the gentleman I saw sitting on the porch?"

"Oh, that must have been Arthur. All the girls are in love with him."

"I don't admire their taste."

"Oh, Fidelia; why he's so handsome."

"Then I did not see him."

"Oh, it must have been he; he is the only man in the house."

"Has he light hair?"

"Yes, very light."

"And a book-wormy look?"

"For shame, Fidelia. He's very, very clever; but he's handsome, too."

"I don't doubt he was the one I saw. Well the Opoliston girls are welcome to him. Suppose we stroll to the telegraph office, Rena; I want to send a message to pa."

That afternoon Mr. Fairfax received a telegraphic message as follows:

I have seen the hundred thousand dollar prize. A million would be too little. I take the eleven o'clock train to morrow morning

FIDELIA.

Midway between Opoliston and Matroville was a junction of three railroads. Tracks crossed and curved around each other till the ground appeared to be covered with an iron network.

How it happened no one ever learned, but two switches had been left misplaced, and as the train bound from Opoliston to Matroville came thundering on it shot off in the wrong direction, then seemed to stand still for a second, then seemed to shiver all over, and the next second the engine lay on its side, under two coaches, its driving-wheel revolving so that no spokes could be seen, flinging earth and stones and ashes like a volcano.

Then, ere any warning could be given, on rushed the train from Opoliston bound for Metroville. A shriek from the whistle, and engines, cars, baggage, railroad ties and tracks became one unsightly mass, half hidden by escaping steam.

In five minutes the discovery was made that no one had been killed and very few injured, and those but slightly.

"There's a young lady lying on the depot platform who says she thinks her leg is broken," said an old gentleman to a group who were assisting the ladies.

"Is there?" said a young gentleman who was wrapping a bandage around an old lady's wrist. "Ah, now, that's done nicely," he continued, addressing the lady. "Now," he added, turning to the old gentleman, "if you will conduct me to the young lady I will go with you. I am a surgeon."

The surgeon was Arthur Delancey, and his conductor presented him to a very pretty young lady who was reclining on a rough couch extemporized of mail bags. She had very pretty black eyes and black curls. She did not appear to be in much pain, and smiled archly at Arthur.

"If Miss Fairfax was only like her!" was Arthur's first thought.

Her injury proved to be but a sprained ankle, and laughing merrily at her former fears she accepted the arm of the physician and permitted him to almost carry her to the hotel.

He supported her to the hotel parlor and insisted on giving the black-eyed patient his personal attention, a compliment she did not seem loth to accept. Some time was lost in sending for medicine, and over an hour had passed before the surgeon had bandaged the patient's foot. He was standing leaning on the mantel-piece under the influence of the black eyes, and she seemed content to say nothing but quietly admire the doctor's golden curls and frank blue eyes, when the hall-boy, who had received several large gratuities from the doctor for having run for medicines, and who was, therefore, his friend for life, rushed into the parlor, saying:

"Some one sent telegrams to Opoliston and Metroville, saying there'd been a fearful accident, and saying nothing about no lives being lost. So two trains have come in, one from each place, full of people looking after relatives, and there are visitors for both of you."

Scarcely had he finished when through the broad doorway of the parlor ran four people. They were Mrs. Delancey, on the arm of a fair-haired little man, and Mr. Fairfax dragging in a very tall and very black haired and angular young lady.

"Fidelia Fairfax, by Jove!" cried Arthur, as he saw the angular lady.

"Oh, my, Mr. Delancey!" screamed the black-eyed patient, as she saw the fair haired little man.

"My son!" cried Mrs. Delancey, embracing the doctor.

"Fidelia, Fidelia, my daughter!" roared Mr. Fairfax, embracing the black-eyed patient.

"Mr. Uriah!" softly murmured the angular lady, crossing to the little man.

"Oh, Miss Araminta!" squeaked the little man and he shook hands feebly with the angular lady.

"And you are really Miss Fairfax!" said Arthur to his black-eyed patient. "I'm so glad."

"And you're Mr. Delancey," said Fidelia; "I'm so glad," and then she blushed.

"My dear Miss Fairfax," said Arthur, then, bluntly, "may I hope that we may both retain our hundred thousand dollars?"

"Do you mean retain it with honor?" she asked, blushing again.

"Yes. Don't you think it would be a shame to destroy the calculations of that good old soul, Queerby, who is now no more? Don't you think we ought to do as he wished us to?"

"Ask pa, doctor," said black-eyes.

"Araminta," said Uriah, "this meeting is auspicious. I—I—will you—will you—"

"I understand you, Uriah. Take me," returned the angular one, and they again shook hands feebly.

Two months later, at Mr. Fairfax's cosy little house, the guests were assembled to witness the wedding ceremonies of two couples. They were Arthur and Fidelia and Uriah and Araminta.

After they had been happily united and congratulated, Mr. Fairfax, who was consoling Mrs. Delancey for the loss of her son, said: "My dear Mrs. Delancey, you are a comfortable sort of woman and I am a comfortable sort of man. I have been made to-night a father to your son and you a mother to my daughter. Do you know of any just cause and impediment in the way of our becoming, ahem—"

It appearing that she did not, the services of the minister was again put in requisition, and the old folks were not the least happy of the party.

A $1,000 Prize.

The treasurer of the Franklin Institute has in his charge the sum of $1,000, which has been deposited by Uriah A. Boyden, Esq., of Boston, to be awarded as a premium to any resident of North America or the West Indies islands who shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light and other physical rays are or are not transmitted with the same velocity. Each competitor will be required to transmit to the secretary of the institute before the first day of January next a memoir describing in detail the apparatus, mode of experimenting and the results. These memoirs will be submitted to three judges, to be appointed by the board of managers of the institute, and who are to be citizens of the United States, of competent scientific ability. Should the judges think proper they may require the experiments described in any of the memoirs to be repeated in their presence. Every memoir must be anonymous, but must contain some motto or sign by which it can be recognized or designated, and must also be accompanied by a sealed envelope, indorsed on the outside with the same motto or sign, and to contain the name and address of the author of the memoir.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A victim of domestic infelicity, who is in the habit of dreaming, should never go to sleep in church. A congregation near Quincy was somewhat startled last Sabbath when a venerable member excitedly yelled, "Here, now, drop that skillet, old woman!"—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

ON A FLOATING CAKE OF ICE.

Drifting in the St. Lawrence River with an Insane Man—Far from Shore in a Terrible Gale—A Perilous Midwinter Adventure.

A letter from Clayton, N. Y., to the New York *Sun* says: George Penn, one of the survivors of the party caught on breaking ice on the St. Lawrence river while crossing from Gananoque to Grindstone island, tells the following story of the night's adventure:

At 3:30 P. M. I started from Gananoque for Watertown, by way of Grindstone island, with the following party of farmers, who came over in the forenoon on the ice with a team and sleigh, and made the crossing without difficulty: Eli Stetson, and Charles Kendall, George Cummings, William Rusho, Ben and Elmer Calhoun, David Harwood, Lewis Kittle and Willard Robinson. We had grist in the sleigh, and had no trouble until we reached the middle of the channel, where we found the ice shaky, and detaching the horses we led them separately and pushed the sleigh by hand. Soon one of the horses went through, and in his struggles broke up the ice for about one hundred feet before we got him landed. Seeing that our weight was too great for the ice we separated, and also soon found we had lost our course and were heading above the island toward open water. Cummings, Robinson and myself stayed together and pushed the sleigh, which we had unloaded, and which soon went through, and we abandoned it. The wind blew a hurricane, and it was becoming pitch dark. Suddenly we all broke through at once, and then each tried to save himself. I found a cake big enough to sustain me in a kneeling position, and Cummings and Robinson got on another. We consulted, and I told Robinson I should go no further He said he would try and get ashore and get a boat, and he stripped off his coat and boots and plunged into the open water. He swam about a hundred feet and crawled out on the ice and we lost sight of him. I should think I remained on my knees about two hours, when the ice broke to pieces under me, and again I was in the water and chilled to the marrow. The moon had come out, and I paddled to the cake on which Cummings stood, and which I found to be about twenty feet square and some five inches thick. I found the poor fellow was losing his mind and perishing. He was thinly clad, so I took my overcoat off and wrapped it around him and got on the windward side to protect him from the gale. To add to my distress and terror, the motion of the ice, as it arose and fell with the waves and ground against other pieces, made me sick, and I began to fear that I should have to give up. Cummings was growing weaker, and I strove to arouse him. I asked him about his family, and how many children he had. He said five, and I begged him for their sakes to bear up. About this time we saw lights on the shore, apparently about a mile distant. I told him to look, help was coming! He turned his eyes and exclaimed: "See! see! There is one, two, three, eleven boats coming for us!" He was insane. I told him to cheer up, they would be here shortly. He became unmanageable, broke away from me, said he was going ashore, and walked off the edge of the ice. I caught him by the leg, but my hands were numb, and before I could raise him he gave a violent kick, broke my hold and went down. I was lying flat on the ice, and I watched for him to come up, but nothing but a few bubbles arose. I was now alone and supposed the whole party had perished and that such would be my fate, too. The lights had disappeared, but I found my cake had drifted against shore ice and was not moving much, but those around me were crashing and breaking and I feared to trust myself upon them. I thought I would call, in hopes I might be heard. I did so several times. After waiting, it seemed to me an age, I saw a light moving on the shore, and I called again. I was answered by William Rusho, who had landed and was going to the barn to take care of his horses. He got a boat and some men and they pushed through the ice out to me. I was rescued at half-past twelve, having been on the ice nine hours, six and a half of it on floating ice. Robinson reached the shore so weak that he could scarcely crawl. He was unable to give any account of what had happened. The rest of the party, who took a different course, got ashore without difficulty and saved the teams besides.

Small Dividends on Crime.

The income of a thieving life is so small and precarious compared with the pains taken to secure it, that one wonders that thieves do not abandon the occupation in discouragement. One of them recently arrested in New York, described in minute detail to a reporter the whole process of his stealing $4,000 worth of diamonds from a Fifth avenue boarding house, and the balance which it left him. He was stopping at a "disreputable" down-town hotel when he saw the rooms advertised, and made up his mind to go and see what stroke of business he could accomplish there. With a piece of thin wire he arched his nose and widened his nostrils; he bulged out his cheeks; deepened the sockets of his eyes with burnt cork; reddened his complexion with vermillion; painted wrinkles on his forehead, and added a full, tight-fitting beard and a wig with a bald crown. When his toilet was complete he looked like a Wall street broker, or an American statesman. Putting on a handsome, well-made suit of clothes, and buying a pair of kid gloves and a walking cane, he hired a cab for "the round trip," at three dollars, and drove to the house. Being left alone in the parlor he sat down and strummed the "Anvil Chorus" on the piano, apologizing to the landlady on entering for doing it. He told her he was a wealthy Englishman, just over, who would require four rooms, and finally agreed with her for a suite at $35 a week. The lunch bell rang and she asked him to stay to lunch, which he accepted, saying that he would first wash in his new room. After a visit from a pretty housemaid, who was sent to show him the way to the dining-room but whom he dismissed, saying he was not ready, and when everything was quiet again, he proceeded to business.

Locking the outside door of his room he rolled the bed away from another door leading into the adjoining room. The door was fastened with a hook only, which was easily broken. Opening the door he found himself in another bed-room, but saw nothing but a sealskin sacque which he could carry away. Then going to the bureau drawers and opening them he found two morocco cases, from which he took the diamonds, putting the jewels into his pocket, went back into his bedroom, from which he emerged and made his way down stairs, informing the butler that he had decided not to stay to lunch. Reaching his hotel, he threw off his disguise and went out to negotiate his plunder.

He offered them to a man in Chatham street for $500, but was obliged to take $450, about one-tenth of their value. But for the necessity of getting rid of them he could have done much better than this. Half of the money he gave to "a young lady friend," who soon afterward deserted him and ran away to Chicago; the other half he lost at a gambling-house. A few hours after the theft, therefore, he had absolutely nothing left to show for all his ingenuity, labor and pains, but goes to State prison for a term of years instead.

He was formerly a London physician, and a man of pleasing address and marked intelligence. But none of these served to command very large dividends on the capital he invested in crime.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Ladies of Peru.

A San Francisco lady, writing from Lima, Peru, to the *Argonaut*, says: Lima is called the paradise of women. They are called beautiful; so they are, if you admire their black eyes and ebony dresses—not the dreamy black eyes of the harems, nor the sparkling black eyes of the Syrians, nor the liquid black eyes of the Egyptians, but the black eyes that easily reveal the different types of character, and are not afraid to show it; yet we hear nothing of equal rights and privileges among them. They are generally occupied, but do not work; they look upon labor as degrading. They rise early, take a cup of tea, and go to mass. Their walking suits are neat and pretty; in this respect they surpass us. The dress is black, and never touches the ground; there is no fussing or fumbling with trains. A white skirt, is sometimes seen a little below the dress, with a deep hem and two tucks, and always white and clean. Prunella gaiters are generally worn; the hands are bare; the *manta* is thrown over the head, falling gracefully down almost to the bottom of the skirt. The *manta*, not being worn with us, needs some description.

By way of illustration, let us take one of the large silk shawls, with deep fringes, that were worn in the States several years ago; dye it black; then on one side, about a yard from one corner, remove half a yard of fringe, and put in its place a piece of black lace about two inches deep; we now have a *manta*. It is the *manta* that gives the charm to Spanish ladies in the eyes of foreign men; they always praise it; they always speak of the *manta* whenever they mention the beauty of the women. It has undoubtedly this advantage: it may conceal many defects of a face that is not handsome, and it sets off to advantage the charms of a beautiful face. To drape one's self gracefully in a *manta* is an art that must be studied. It is first thrown over the head; the lace is brought down on the forehead, sometimes dropping over the eyes. It is fastened so as to draw around the neck; the long end is carried over the left shoulder, and pinned so as to fall down in a fold on the left side. The left hand is concealed, but the right holds either a prayer-book and rosary or a parasol. A lady never goes out alone; two or three go together, and a colored woman servant walks behind. Young girls are carefully escorted by their friends wherever they go, and are never permitted to see persons of the opposite sex alone. The matches are made by the older people, and so effectually is this done that the ladies all marry, and none are divorced.

The subject of dress claims the most of their time and attention; their ball dresses and opera and soiree suits are magnificent. Their boots, especially, are beautiful. No people have naturally as small feet as the Peruvians. The Peruvian made boots are too small for foreigners.

Peruvian ladies are not very intelligent; as soon as they pass beyond the school-girl period they care little for books or literature. Many learn to play the piano when young, but do not care to continue when married. They are excessively courteous in their manners, but we are not to be misled by appearances. Their mode of salutation is more of an embrace than anything else, and they always say: "My house and all that I have is entirely at your disposal, and we are to be as one family." They are always wealthy in imagination—at least they never speak of poverty. They love to smoke. Although handsome when young, they scarcely turn twenty when they begin to fade. One thing always lasts with them, and that is their gait. Their movements are gliding and graceful, and the same is true of the men. Although the streets of Lima are narrow and the sidewalks cramped, you are jostled less by the passing throng in three months in Lima than you would be in three days in London or New York or San Francisco. Conversation among the ladies generally turn upon domestic affairs; instead of asking a foreigner about her own country and other countries that she has visited, they ask her what her name is now (although they have been properly introduced), what her name was before her marriage, how old she is, how long she has been married, if she has any children, the names and ages of each, how long she has been speaking Spanish, what she thinks of Lima, etc.

Fashion Notes.

Oil calicoes are revived.

Cotton crapes will be much worn.

Turbans are worn far back on the head.

The turban is the bonnet of the moment.

Large pelerine collars of lace are revived.

Lace is again used to excess in millinery.

Shirred pointed bodices are very fashionable.

The English woman generally wears a large bonnet.

Lace-striped buntings appear among the new goods.

Banged hair is out of style, except for small children.

Rouge Adrianople is the new name for red oil calico.

Chips will be the favorite hats of New York women this spring.

American women always wear little loves of small bonnets.

Flat tops and round tops for turbans are equally fashionable.

Albatross cloth is one of the new names for French bunting.

Japanese colors and designs prevail in all printed cotton goods.

Flower bonnets and flower turbans appear among evening coiffures.

Colored satin gathered bands are worn half way up the arm, bracelet fashion.

Lilac and straw color will be favorite combinations of color for spring wear.

Gilt and silver balls for the hair are a fashion brought in by the Spanish marriage.

Plain red oil calico will be used in combination with figured rouge Adrianople.

Yellow, red and brilliant dark colors are mingled with the faint fade colors in new goods.

Misses part their hair in the middle and arrange the front in soft flat rings on the forehead.

Girls in their teens will wear large round collarettes of cut work, Maltese and antique laces.

A fancy for red bonnets and red laces prevails, and all dressy bonnets have the strings edged with lace.

Second mourning bonnets are made of black rogale of large reps and Ottoman silk trimmed with the same.

Crape Yeddo and French bunting, or fine camel's hair, form many of the composite costumes prepared for spring wear.

Sunflowers, jonquils, yellow marguerites, buttercups, crocuses, golden rod and all kinds of yellow flowers are in demand for corsage bouquets and dress garnitures

Silk and wool brocaded mixtures of light quality in bright Oriental colors and designs will be used as parts of costumes with plain French bunting or light camel's hair.

The word "butter" occurs in most of the ancient languages. Butter, supposed to be a thousand years old, has been found in a peat bog in Ireland. It was rather cheesey. Some Egyptian butter supposed to be at least twenty-five hundred years old has been discovered. Though a little turned it still tasted and smelt like the genuine article.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a new American Arctic expedition, under the direction of Dr. Emil Bessel, late chief of the scientific staff of the Polaris. The expedition will be fitted out by private enterprise. It will sail for the North next year, via Jones' sound, where the vessel intends to establish a meteorological station to co-operate with those of the international congress. At this station a yacht will be left to maintain communication, while a powerful steamer will push as far north as possible.

A short time since an item went the rounds of the press to the effect that W. J. Chappelle, a show agent, who, eighteen years ago, befriended a young Irish girl, had received $500 from the girl, who it seems had married a wealthy Californian. The item went on to say that the money was sent to pay Chappelle's expenses to California only, and the inference was that he would be made a rich man by the grateful Irish girl of years past. People who read the item with a tinge of envy toward Chappelle and regret that they had allowed a number of golden opportunities to cast bread upon the waters to pass by unheeded, thinking perhaps if they had been a little more liberal they might now be reaping their reward—people of this sort will no doubt be pleased to learn that the whole affair was a grand hoax played upon the showman. He thinks Wambold, the New York minstrel, is at the bottom of it.

The Kentucky house of representatives has passed a bill to punish theft by a male with corporal punishment by stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine, or by imprisonment, in the discretion of the jury. The *American Israelite*, in noticing this act of the Kentucky house, gives the origin of the thirty-nine, or forty less one, lashes. It says: "The thirty-nine lashes are taken from the Rabonical code, which modified the forty lashes in the law of Moses to thirty-nine, because he who received that punishment is called in Scripture Rasha, 'a wicked man,' and the rabbis legislated that none in Israel should be branded as a Rasha for the commission of one crime of that catagory; therefore, they would not inflict the full punishment of the law on any culprit, and changed the forty lashes to thirty-nine." Theft under the Mosaic law was not punished by stripes; a fine, or loss of liberty until the fine was paid by the culprit's labor, was the punishment for theft according to Moses.

The evidence taken before the court of inquiry into the Tay bridge disaster brought out nothing of any importance, except the fact that one of the officials on the south side of the bridge noticed sparks issuing from the train throughout nearly the whole distance between the south side of the bridge and the high girders. These sparks appear to have been due to the great pressure of the wind grinding the train against the rails on the eastern side of the bridge. One of the guards gave evidence to having witnessed the same thing on a previous occasion, when a very strong west wind was blowing, and to its having so alarmed him that, thinking an axle was broken, he put on the brake. At the point, too, where the catastrophy occurred, the rails were broken out on the eastern side, as though torn up by the excessive pressure of the train from their place. For the rest, nothing has been discovered, nor is now likely to be discovered, as to the character of the disaster, except that one witness living to the west of the bridge, but above it, declared that he saw a girder give way and fall into the river before the train came up.

In Belgium the flying of pigeons has become a national pastime. In no country on the globe is the raising of carrier pigeons carried on to the degree of perfection that it is there. And in no country does the raising of pigeons and the transporting of them for racing purposes form such an item of importance to the government as it does there. Here are some figures which seem incredible, but which are vouched for as "official." The pigeon fanciers of Belgium paid $30,000 to the Belgium government as freight for transporting pigeons last year alone. It is claimed that 1,500,000 pigeons were taken from Belgium into France—the former country being too small for the starting of any important races within its own bounds — during 1879. The greatest race of recent years was that of last year, from Rome to Brussels, a distance of 900 miles. Eleven hundred birds were entered and less than two hundred ever returned. The rest were lost one way or another. Four of these birds, singularly enough, got to Philadelphia. They were picked up at sea by an Italian vessel, the Clara Pickens, bound for that port, a short distance off the island of Majores, in the Mediterranean, 400 miles from the land, so tired that they alighted on the vessel and were caught while asleep. These birds had their owner's marks stamped on their feathers.

Out of the Ordinary Run.

At a ball in Chicago a visiting miner threw off his coat that he might put more of the old John Barleycorn enthusiasm into his arms when whirling his girl around. An officer who, an hour later, picked up the forgotten coat, found in its pockets $127,000 in money; but the officer knew better than to keep any of the money.

The Omaha *Herald* makes editorial announcement as follows: The *Herald* will not longer permit publication of the language that is used and accounts of the scenes that occur in the city council. Respect for the people of Omaha and regard for its good name influences us to this course, and no reader of this paper need expect to find more than a general reference to any riotous and vulgar outbreaks that may hereafter occur in that body.

A pious farmer, Cheaney by name, was in the habit of sweeping out the country meeting house, near his dwelling, on Green river, Kentucky. He went to the church one Monday to do his usual work. He was missed from home, but his family concluded that he had gone to Curdsville to visit relatives. On the next Tuesday night some one heard groans in the church. It was found that Cheaney had been stricken with paralysis while sweeping and that he had remained prostrate on the floor, without food or care, for thirty-six hours.

Three small boys who were tired of school, being pupils at the Vincennes (Ind.) Catholic academy, put their heads together to think out some plan of relief. It was proposed to run away, but they feared that should they do so they would starve. It was determined at last to burn down the school building. Shavings, pitch and kerosene were procured and one evening set for the fire. One of the boys followed the lead of his conscience and revealed the plot to a policeman just before the match was applied.

An opium smuggler having been put on trial in the United States district court in San Francisco a few days ago, sought to prove that the article offered for sale by him was a second-class article. The prosecuting officers claimed that the opium was of the best quality. It was decided, therefore, to test some of the opium in question in open court. Chang Ling, the Chinese interpreter, was tickled at the thought. He touched the flame to the opium, drew a long, lingering breath and grinned from ear to ear, winking the while at the prisoner. "Velly best," said Chang, and the defendant was convicted.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

An Invention by Which All Kinds of Articles Can be Made Water-Proof

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was present at "an exhibition of an invention which is pronounced by Professor Doremus and ex-Secretary McCulloch one of the greatest of modern times, and surpassing the electric light in importance as promoting to a remarkable extent the health and comfort of mankind." The exhibition was given at the house of the inventor, Mr. Daniel M. Lamb. The correspondent says in his letter:

It is very generally known that, in all really water-proof garments, the rubber, no matter how applied, remains on the surface to a greater or less extent, or, of course, visible to the eye, detected frequently by the odor, and always by the touch. Fortunes have been spent by rubber companies in the vain effort to discover some solution of hydro-carbon gums that could be applied to fabrics without perceptibly changing their appearance and adding to their weight. Day and Goodyear alone, it is said, have expended $100,000, but in vain; and it was to see the result of the labors of a practical, self-educated chemist in this line that we assembled.

Mr. Lamb, plain in speech and manner, yet with an honest, pleasant countenance, and a smile that lightened his somewhat stolid features, was seated at a center-table when we entered, and while waiting for the others to arrive your correspondent chatted for a few moments with him, asking casually if this was his first invention. He replied: "Oh, no. I have taken out something like fifty patents for one thing and another, and I never am happy except when at work to discover something. I was born in Canada, brought up out West in Michigan, and have spent the last twelve years and all my money, perhaps $50,000, in experimenting."

"What do you consider your most important invention next to this?"

"I may say discovering the use of the milkweed, which I consider the most valuable of American plants. You see the supply of rubber is becoming more dear and scarce every year, and at least twenty-five per cent. of that imported is nothing but dirt and sand mixed in by the natives to increase the weight. It struck me that judging from the present state of things in the course of a few years it might prove necessary to find a substitute, and one day on pulling a bit of milk-weed apart, I noticed how gummy and sticky the juice or sap was, and, after working over it for a time, I decided it could be made to take the place of rubber, and, on account of its superior lightness, would be especially useful in manufacturing teeth-plates, some of which I had made.

"From the seed of the milkweed can be made an oil equal to the best linseed, and an admirable cathartic, and the refuse of the plant makes capital fuel. I planted a ten-acre lot on purpose to carry on my experiments, and am satisfied it would pay better than raising hay, if there was a market for it. These processes I patented, and then devoted myself to finding a perfect water repellant, which could neither be seen, smelt nor felt in the goods which had been treated with it, yet could be played upon with the hose and remain chip dry."

By the time Mr. Lamb had concluded speaking the rest of the company appeared, including ex-Secretary McCulloch and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist. Mr. Lamb was introduced by Mr. Carpenter, who really discovered the discoverer And then, with a large basin before him and a pitcher of water at hand, the inventor proceeded to show us how the rains might pour and the floods descend, yet we remain with a dry smile, or smiling dryly, or rather dry and smiling.

A pair of new pale-pink kid gloves was first examined by those present, and it was decided they had not been treated, though Mr. Lamb said one of them had, but which one it was no one could decide, for they looked precisely alike in color, gloss and freshness; however, one was laid in the basin and some water poured on it; in a moment it was discolored, flabby and spoiled. The other was picked up and a quart of water poured on and in it until the fingers were filled as if by a hand, then emptied by a little shake, and there it was—smooth, pink, and without one particle of moisture.

This seemed a little like legerdemain and some one in joke asked the inventor to try the experiment upon a piece of mosquito-netting. Promptly enough he drew a square of it from a heap of varied fabrics and turned on the water. At first it skated round like peas and straw, and, as the volume increased, went through the meshes, but leaving the thread dry. This was a convincing answer, and immediately afterward Mr Lamb handed Mrs. Opdyke two samples of delicate blue silk, and asked her to decide which had been treated. They were apparently alike, but at last, detecting one to be a little creased, the lady decided it had been treated. It was then thrown in the basin. In a second it was saturated and draggled; while the other, being freely soused, came out as blue, lustrous and smooth as before.

Every sort of dress fabric, including silk, velvet, brocades, satins, cashmere and even muslin and calico was treated in the same way with the same result, and while the different guests guessed in turn as to the samples having been treated, nine times out of ten they settled on those that had not as having been.

This passing of the water through the fabric proves it will permit of perspiration evaporating. One reason why water-proof garments have always been objected to is that it will not permit that, said Mr. Lamb. Ostrich feathers were dipped again and again, retaining their curl; kid boots like the glove were filled and set in water in vain; and, as some one remarked, the major-general's daughters (pirates of Penzance) could go in paddling with their shoes and stockings on. Paper bags were filled with water and hung up on the wall, and with a twinkle in his eye Mr. Lamb dropped in the basin an artificially waved front, and it emerged as crepe as before; a piece of sealskin, a book-cover, a silk hat and a square of broadcloth were successively and successfully treated to a bath, and all alike rejected water with the scorn of an old toper.

A breadth of green silk went in and came out immaculate. This suggested an idea to one of the ladies, who exclaimed: 'Good-bye to the hideous water-proofs of the past. I shall have one made of sky-blue silk, "treated," you know, and trimmed with swan's-down, also "treated." "Yes," some one added, "and you can carry a "treated" parasol to keep the rain off your complexion." This was rather an envious suggestion that the complexion also was "treated."

The value of the invention, as applied to military clothing, carpets, kid goods, dress fabrics, and the numerous other articles tested, can easily be seen, especially when it is remembered that millions of dollars are expended alone to replace every year the military goods destroyed by damp and moth in service of the foreign and home governments.

I say moth, also, because this repellant renders stuffs treated impervious alike to water, moths and even rust. There seems no good reason to doubt the honesty of the inventor or the value of the invention. Professor Doremus has subjected the latter to a minute and searching analysis and pronounces it "perfect," and says it is all the inventor claims it to be, and moreover cannot be boiled out even in ammonia, it permeating the fibers or threads and becoming a part of them.

An iron manufacturer remarked that it would prove incalculable in his trade as preventing castings from becoming rusty. In fact, every one present grew very enthusiastic, though a few had seen the experiment repeated a number of times, and a silk merchant from Lyons, France, wished to make an immediate arrangement to use it in his house, having the raw silk treated before wearing.

As a final experiment a piece of the brown-stone used in building, which had been brought in from the street by one of the gentleman, was broken in two, weighed and one-half treated, was laid in the water for five minutes and then weighed again. The piece treated had not perceptibly increased in weight, while the other had gained three-fourths of an ounce. This was considered an important fact on account of the growing objection to brown-stone, as its absorption of water results in its crumbling away.

The Country Boy from Home.

There comes a time when the country boy grows weary of the mossic surroundings of his life. The old homestead looks small and cramped up, the slow, matter of fact life he is leading fails to satisfy the longings of his soul. He yearns for the freedom of the world, for an expansive experience that shall have something more than the hayfield in summer and the wood-pile in winter to develop his latent energies. He takes his father's hand in a "good-bye," kisses the tremulous lips of his mother, strolls down to the neighboring farm-house and takes an awkward but loving farewell of his sweetheart, and takes the first accommodation train for the city. Here he will learn the secrets of business life, crown his labors with a fortune in about a year and a half, and retiring to the haunts of his youth, bring forth the hand-maiden of his heart to surroundings fitted for her wonderful goodness and sweetness. So he thinks. Arriving at the goal of his ambition he is charmed and delighted, blocks on blocks of houses so close together that a sheet of paper cannot be slipped between them, the hurly-burly of the enormous traffic of the streets, the crowded side-walks, the brilliant show-windows, all tend to fill his eyes with wonder and his heart with enthusiasm. He enjoys himself hugely. Night comes, and after a brief view of the brilliancy of the streets by gaslight, he leisurely finds his way to his boarding-house. He half way remembers that he has forgotten something, that the cows are not milked, or wood for the kitchen fire not brought in, but his tramp on the hard pavements has made him foot-sore, and the confusion of sights he has seen has tired out his receptive brain, and he wearily tumbles into bed. The moment his body touches the easily-yielding spring-mattress he is wide awake, the strangeness of his surroundings and the slowly dawning truth that he is among strangers seems to pry open his eyelids and keep them open. There is not that reassuring resistance to the bed that there is in his own cot in the attic at home; the noise of the city is not as soothing as the song of the katydids; the flickering shadow of the street lights across his room has not the softening influence of the moonlight rays upon the coverlid knit by the loving hands of his mother. He grows more wakeful, the curious sounds that he hears put him on the alert lest some foul deed of violence is being committed in the next room, and he starts up in a cold sweat a dozen times only to find everything all right. He wonders if his father and mother are taking themselves to sleep over the trials and temptations to which they know he is exposed; if Jennie, the dear little creature with the rosy cheeks and dimpled elbows, is dreaming of him with the last rosebud he gave her under her pillow. He somehow begins to feel that he is out of place, and if he could only see the old black cat asleep at the foot of the bed he would be reassured. He turns over his home-life in his mind as often as he turns over his body in bed, and that is about once in ten minutes. At the first gray streak of dawn he arises, as has been his habit. Not a soul stirring, except now and then an early milkman, and he would give his old boots if he was on a milking-stool that minute. As he looks out of his window the sun rises plump up out of the north-west and looks upon him as coldly as if it really did come from that corner. This is too much. A solitary tear trembles on his eyelid, and before he knows it he is hard at work at a crying match, the first since the schoolmaster made him sit with the girls. He goes upon the street again, and sees not a face that he knows, not an eye that looks kindly on him. He buys a second-class ticket for home and remains the joy and comfort of the old folks, and when they die takes Jennie and both the farms, and never goes to the city again except to sell garden truck.—*New Haven Register.*

Hereditary "Genius."

That the son of a man, who, when he is not breaking into shops and houses, is in the State prison, and of a woman, who, at the age of three, was convicted of theft and had lived among criminals ever since, who was the daughter of a woman that kept a disorderly house and drove her daughter into the streets to steal—that the offspring of such parents should have lived a life of crime is as natural as that night should succeed day. He is but fourteen years old, and, on being at his mother's request arrested and brought into a New York police court in the hope of saving him, cried in a loud and impudent tone, "that woman is a thief and a shoplifter, and wants to get rid of me." She said that she had lavished money upon him, sending him to three different Canadian colleges, but he always came back to New York, frequenting low saloons and consorting with desperate characters. She obtained a good situation for him in a second-hand furniture store, but when the proprietor, a woman, threatened to dismiss him for bad conduct, he seized a carving-knife and, at the point of it, made her write out a recommendation of good character, to the effect that he had been a steady, honest lad. When his mother stopped speaking he began abusing her again, and said she was always trying to get rid of him. Twice he came from Montreal to Detroit to find her, but she had left for New Orleans, leaving him only five dollars to get back to New York with; and at another time she put him out of the house. He confessed he was never happy in school. The tutors made it unpleasant for him. When the magistrate remanded him to prison he cried so that he had to be brought back to see what the matter was; whereupon he began abusing his mother again. His mother is named Lyons, and is well known in various cities as an expert shoplifter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Census Facts.

Supervisors of the United States census receive a salary of $500, and enumerators are paid $4 per day. There is one enumerator for each 4,000 inhabitants, and as there are 400,000 people in the district, one hundred enumerators will be required. They are appointed by the supervisor. The field work will be begun on the first of June, but a great deal of work will be required in advance of that date. In due time a multitude of blanks will be sent from Washington to each supervisor, and they must be distributed among the enumerators. They will provide for the asking of a great many questions touching the products, manufactures, and general business of the country, and the social condition of the people. The law fixes a severe penalty for refusing to answer the questions of the enumerators, also making of statements known to be false. The enumerators will call from house to house.

The Engine.

Into the gloom of the deep, dark night,
With panting breath and a startled scream
Swift as a bird in sudden flight
Darts this creature of steel and steam.

Awful dangers are lurking nigh,
Rocks and chasms are near the track,
But straight by the light of its great white eye
It speeds thro' the shadows, dense and black.

Terrible thoughts and fierce desires
Trouble its mad heart many an hour,
Where burn and smolder the hidden fires,
Coupled ever with might and power.

It hates as a wild horse hates the rein,
The narrow track by vale and hill;
And shrieks with a cry of startled pain,
And longs to follow its own wild will.

Oh, what am I but an engine shod
With muscle and flesh by the hand of God,
Speeding on thro' the dense, dark night,
Guided alone by the soul's white light.

Often and often my mad heart tires,
And hates its way with bitter hate,
And longs to follow its own desires,
And leave the end in the hands of fate.

Oh, ponderous engine of steel and steam;
Oh, human engine of flesh and bone—
Follow the white light's certain beam—
There lies safety, and there alone

The narrow track of fearless truth,
Lit by the soul's great eye of light,
Oh, passionate heart of restless youth,
Alone will carry you thro' the night.

—*Ella Wheeler, in Inter-Ocean.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Peter Cooper is in his ninetieth year.

Back yards—The trains of the ladies dresses.

There are 2,000 Indians living in Mississippi.

Trade dollars make a big noise on a church plate.

The Sultan of Turkey keeps nearly 4,000 servants.

Over 1,300 men are engaged in stove making in Detroit.

More men brake in the railroad business than in any other.

Did you ever see a dog bark his shins? —*Philadelphia Item.*

The next February with five Sundays in it will be in 1920.

Beaconsfield says: "When I want to read a novel I write one."

Londoners are to have sea-water pipes connected with their houses.

Chicago now slaughters about half the hogs packed in the whole West.

Nearly 300,000 persons are employed on British and Irish railroads.

A poor relation—The crude effort of a story-writer.—*American Punch.*

The Indians in the school at Carlisle, Pa., are taught military tactics.

There are eighty-two Mormon churches in England and Ireland.

The English laws compel the velocipede riders to carry a headlight and a bell.

Everything is susceptible to change but an editor's pocket.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The coal-fields of Alabama are estimated to contain 52,000,000,000 bushels of coal.

A pork packer at Indianapolis has invented machinery which will scrape 7,000 hogs a day.

The soul-stirring almanac is flooding the land with an electric light of statistical information.

Words are cheap, except when they are sent over the Atlantic cable.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The aggregate salaries of the New York city school teachers for 1879 amounted to $1,009,207.

The Sultan of Turkey spends $12,000,000 a year on himself, the eunuchs, sultana and courtiers that reside in his palace.

An exchange wishes to know if sugar is extracted from dead beats. No, sir; dead beats have no "sugar."—*Waterloo Observer.*

A man can buy a hat for one dollar. It takes from ten to fifteen for a woman to go comparatively bareheaded.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

The packages of tomatoes put up last year in the United States reached the total of 19,968,000, of which New Jersey put up 5,592,000 cans.

A patent has recently been issued for the manufacture of paper pulp and paper from any of the common field, lawn or meadow grasses.

There are sixteen daily and weekly papers devoted to the interests of hotels published in the United States. Five years ago there were but two.

The carpenter never takes boarders, and yet every carpenter in the world keeps boarding houses all the time.—*Kansas City Times.*

Henry Smith, the famous razor strop man, of New York, was a heavy speculator, and lost in one day, a few years ago, $60,000 by the fall in stocks.

Red ground oil calicoes, with all the old fashioned figures that used to be seen on such goods forty years ago, appear among late importations of dress goods.

Chicago's lumber receipts the past year have been greater by twenty-five per cent., and its shipments by fifteen and a half per cent., than in any previous year.

However strange it may appear, the fact of a man having a check on it is no preventive from the bank suspending. But, of course, the check is all write.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* has published five columns of names of eligible bachelors and widowers in that city, for the convenience of the ladies, in view of their leap-year privileges.

An Albany merchant recently shipped some goods by way of New York to London. The freight to New York was $20.90, and from New York to London $24. The distances are 150 miles and about 3,000 miles.

Young men get so much gratuitous advice, that it is no wonder they do not value it. Nobody values anything that is very cheap. But there is one thing that all the rising generation should remember, and that is, that a sure way to incur an old man's enmity is to join issue with him upon the probable state of the weather to-morrow.—*Baltimore News.*

A French lad, aged ten years, recently ran away from his school in the village of Savelot, and went to a neighbor's house where a wedding was being celebrated. The nuptial party made him drunk on wine, and told him to beware of his master's rod next day. This so frightened the youngster that he got a rope and hanged himself in the garden, where his body was found frozen the next morning.

Old Nickelpinch's grandson called his attention to a bird the other day. "That's no bird," began the old man. "Why, yes, it is, grandpa," interrupted the boy, "don't you see it pick up the crumbs at the door." "That's no bird," repeated Nickelpinch, when the youngest again yelled, "I say it is a bird, an' I'll leave it to gran'ma if it ain't." "That snow bird," calmly remarked grandpa, "is the first one I have seen this season."

Yale has graduated 4 signers of the Declaration of Independence; 140 members of the United States House of Representatives; 44 United States Senators; 15 ambassadors to foreign courts; 16 cabinet officers, including Mr. Evarts; 16 lieutenant governors and 29 governors of States; the lexicographers Webster and Worcester; 4 presidents of theological seminaries; 65 presidents of colleges, and 250 professors in colleges and professional schools.

The comparative force of gunpowder and dynamite was discussed by two miners at Tunka, Cal. They agreed, as a test, to explode certain quantities of the substances under two planks, the friend of gunpowder to stand on the dynamite plank and the friend of dynamite on the other. The trial was made in the presence of an interested crowd of spectators. It resulted in a broken leg for the man who was lifted ten feet into the air by the dynamite, and uncounted bruises for the one whom the gunpowder threw against the trunk of a tree.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 4, 1880.

About 1500 miners are on a strike in the Houtzdale region. They want higher wages. Two murders have been committed in that section lately. Strikes are most always accompanied by deeds of violence.

The Louisiana senate expelled four of its members on 26 ult., Senator Demars, Cohen, Simmers and Stewart, charging them with contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial and ordering the sergeant-at-arms to keep them in custody until further orders from the senate.

San Francisco is very feverish—an outbreak against the Chinese and destruction of the Chinese part of the town is feared. The followers of Kearney and Kalloch have been making terrible threats. The general government has been requested to use its troops there for the preservation of peace.

Brutum fulmen. Mr. Warner the other day introduced a resolution in congress in favor of the Monroe doctrine and against the De Lesseps canal project. All Americans are in favor of the Monroe doctrine without any Warner resolution, as all the rest of mankind well know; but where the doctrine applies to the De Lesseps canal we can't see, nor does Mr. Warner show. He is after cheap notoriety, evidently what he needs.

The republicans of this district are becoming anxious about what Gen. Beaver will do at Chicago; will he obey Cameron's command and vote for Grant, or will he vote for Blaine, the sentiment of his district? Previous to the organization of the state convention, the delegates of the counties composing this district held a caucus of which the Lock Haven Republican says this:

In the interval, the question as to whether any or all of the gentlemen who were asking to go as delegates to Chicago would support Blaine, regardless of the instructions which the Convention might pass was fully discussed. Mr. M. L. Brosius was there to speak for himself, and as we are informed, agreed to abide by the instructions contained in the resolution of the caucus. Gen. James A. Beaver was not there, but was represented by a delegate from Centre, who voted for the resolution of the caucus, and claimed that Gen. Beaver had authorized him to say that he (Beaver) would faithfully represent the wishes of the Republicans of the district. With these assurances he was elected. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be given to each of the Delegates to Chicago.

Now the REPORTER asks again, what will Beaver do?

The New York Tribune has been canvassing Pennsylvania, of late, and finds that a large majority of the republican committeemen are in favor of Blaine. And it is a fact too that the masses of the republicans are the same way. But what good does that do for Blaine? Cameron has got the delegates to Chicago instructed for Grant, and what is the Tribune going to do about it? This is almost as bad as when Tilden had a majority for President, and yet Hayes got the seat.

The New York republican state convention was held last week. There was a great deal of jarring and sparring between the Grant and Blaine elements; hisses were had turn-about, but Conkling carried it for Grant. The Grant resolutions were then adopted by 217 to 180. Not a very big majority, indeed, but it answers the purpose of the fellows who favor a third term and an empire.

The Vermont republicans have declared in favor of senator Edmunds for President. We do not know whether this is a game to keep that state away from Blaine, or whether it will fall to him after Edmunds is dropped. Rather seems to be a little unfavorable to Blaine.

The most miserable of all the presidential booms, just now, seems to be the John Sherman boom. Like the fraudulent Hayes administration, the Sherman boom seems to have but few friends. Smiths' chances are every bit as good for the white-house as John Sherman's, unless coming events cast other shadows before them than now observable.

There is a cause for the shallowness of the Sherman boom. Sherman planned the stealing of the Presidency for Hayes the greatest outrage of this century, he planned the work for perjured returning boards and for the wench, Eliza Pinkston, and this crime has lowered him in the estimation of all democrats and of every honest republican; hence the Sherman boom is a shallow thing, and places John among the things to be laughed at. The Hayes administration has no friends for the same reasons—nine tenths of the American people feel satisfied that Hayes occupies a stolen place, hence he has lost their respect; and history will record it to his disgrace until the end of time.

Truly, John Sherman has his reward. His boom can dance a quadrille in a nut shell, with room enough for the fraudulent Hayes family as spectators.

With all the treasury officials and the power of the administration in his favor Sherman's chances are almost nothing for the Presidency.

The words of Thomas Jefferson on a third term of the Presidency cannot be too often repeated or too deeply impressed on the public mind.

"If some termination," he said "to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; *and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.*"

Now a termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate has been provided in one of the two ways named by Mr. Jefferson, it has been supplied by practice.

What Grant and the third term men now propose to do is to alter that practice, to make the term practically for Grant's life; and then the next thing we have to expect is that it will become hereditary.

This is precisely what the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence warned his countrymen against.

Shall his warning be heeded?

The next annual excursion of the Penn'a editorial association will be to Watkins Glenn and Lake Geneva.

The New York republican state convention was held at Utica last week. Like its sister in Pennsylvania, it was very turbulent—a mixture of hisses and applause, with occasional cries of "Put him out," "Sit down," and the like. This was between the Grant and Blaine factions. Conkling led the Grant side, and as he managed to get the seats of contested delegates reported in favor of the Grant delegates, this gave him a poor majority of 37 out of 400' delegates, and is what saved him. With this majority Grant resolutions were passed and also that the New York delegation vote as a unit for Grant at Chicago, and thus put the stopper on Blaine as far as New York is concerned at least.

The amount of gouging it took in Pennsylvania and New York to secure them for Grant shows that Grant stock is not much with the republican masses, and that with fair play Blaine would beat the third-term conspirators and plunderers 3 to 1. We have our doubts about Grant's nomination. In Indiana, last week, where there was no management like that of Cameron and Conkling, the republican conventions went for Blaine.

THE KING KILLERS.

A fellow in Constantinople was arrested, an aid-de-camp to the Sultan, for having an infernal machine in his possession, which is supposed was intended to take the Sultan's life.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are beginning to attribute to the students all the recent menaces and crimes there. Threats are consequently heard on all sides against the students, and the inhabitants affirm that if any criminal act occur on the anniversary of the emperor's accession to the throne, they will hold the students responsible, and will burn down the university and lynch every student who falls into their hands. The government, therefore, is forced to take measures for protecting the students.

THE ADVANCE IN IRON.

All are aware of the rapid rise in iron in this country within the last six months. The Sun has an article upon this subject, in which it gives the reasons for this advance. It says that in this country the best foundry iron, which on the first of January, 1879, was sold at $17 a ton, was last week quoted at $40 a ton Domestic steel rails brought $42 then, and now sells for $85. Whereas in 1876 our importation of pig iron, old rails, and other old iron amounted to only 72,061 tons, in 1879, according to careful estimates made by the American Iron and Steel Association, it reached 450,000 tons. Of iron and steel rails our importations were next to nothing in 1878 (barely 9 tons), while in 1879 their estimated aggregate was 680,000 tons. Of iron ores we imported in 1878 only 31,410 tons, against 300,000 in 1879. Most of these heavy importations occurred during the last six months of last year, and they are continuing at a rapid rate. As to our own production, the estimated amount was, of pig iron, 2,800,000 tons in 1879, against 2,301,215 in 1878, and of iron and steel rails, 1,100,000 tons against 788,111 tons.

What is the cause of this great increase in the demand for iron, which home production has not been able to meet? The chief cause has been the remarkable impulse given to railroad building last year. More miles of new road were laid in 1879 than in any year since the memorable 1872, when the enormous number of 7,340 miles were constructed. The total was 4,430 miles in 1879, against 2,916 in 2,301 in 1877.

MURDER RECORD.

A shocking murder at Pittsburg on 24, Wm. Penn stabbed John Kinlan, who died in a few minutes.

At Harrisonburg, in a quarrel over a game of cards Geo. Woods killed Jacob Lincoln.

At Mt. Joy, a colored man, sick in bed shot his wife in the side, fatally; some of the shot struck his son also. Jealousy is given as the cause.

At a masquerade ball at Seymour Indiana, on 24 ult., Wm. Pastlewaite was shot through the heart by A. C. Brown.

This is for one day, and we are not certain that it is over half.

BUTLER AFTER MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler keeps Massachusetts from getting sleepy. He made things hot there by running for Governor the last two or three campaigns, in opposition to the republican nominee. If the democrats had given Ben a united support he might have been elected. It does not look as though he had become tired of making politics lively in the old Bay State, and now has a game on foot, which may land him in the governor's chair or else strip Massachusetts of three congressmen and three electors under the 14th Amendment. This amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. declares, "whenever the right to vote. . . . is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state. . . . . the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear," &c.

Now, the reader of the REPORTER will bear in mind that Massachusetts has 130,000 male citizens who can not read or write, and a law of the state denies all such the right of voting. This, according to the 14th Amendment, would reduce her number of congressmen from 11 to 8, and also take three from the number of her electors. Had this point been seen by any of Tilden's counsel he would have made the presidency in spite of the three states that were stolen; for Massachusetts really has 3 congressmen and 3 electors more than she has a right to under the Constitution. Gen. Butler says he knew this during the late dispute about the presidency, but being one of her representatives in congress, he did not deem it advisable to make it known. Perhaps if Tilden had taken him as one of his counsel, he would have made use of the fact.

Butler now intends to make a noise over this. He says that Massachusetts must either repeal the law that disfranchises so many of its citizens, or else loose three congressmen and three electors. If the law is repealed then Butler very justly reasons that 130,000 men will receive the ballot to whom it is now denied and these will all cast their votes for him, which will elect him governor by an overwhelming majority. So it seems very likely that Butler will yet be governor up there, and that he will have them in hot water another time, with every prospect of success.

GENERAL BOYNTON REFUSED A COURT-MARTIAL.

Washington, D. C., February 24—The following letter explains itself:

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 24, 1880.

Mr. H. V. Boynton, Washington.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to furnish you with the following copy of an indorsement upon the charge preferred by you against General W. T. Sherman, viz: "The President directs that a court-martial in this case be not allowed, inasmuch as the civil courts afford an ample remedy for the acts complained of.—Alex. Ramsey, Secretary of War." Respectfully your obedient servant, THOMAS F. BARR, Judge Advocate

DEMOCRATIC STATESMANSHIP.

With great truth the Morning Patriot remarks that it is a fact which not even republican journals will have the hardihood to dispute that the democratic party since it has had control of congress has relieved the country of a large portion of its burden in the shape of interest on the bonded debt. While the republicans were in the majority in the two houses of congress the rate of interest paid by the government was uniformly six per cent. No effort was made to refund the bonds of the United States at a lower rate until the democrats obtained control of the house of representatives. No preparation for a reduction of the rate of interest was made by the republicans. It remained for the democrats to take the initiative in the matter, to propose, mature and carry through congres the measures which have resulted in saving to the government annually many millions of dollars. To this work of reducing the rate of interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States democratic statesmanship addressed itself with a patriotic zeal which must command the applause of men of all parties. But there is yet more to be accomplished in this regard. The representatives of the democratic party in congress believe that a portion of the bonded debt can be placed at a still lower rate of interest than the lowest now paid by the government. Hence it is proposed that the bonds next to be refunded shall bear but 3½ per cent. interest. It is confidently believed that a bond bearing this low rate of interest can be sold at par. This democratic effort to reduce the rate of interest on government bonds is simply a fulfillment of the pledge made to the people in the democratic platform of 1876. Another feature of the financial policy of the democratic party is economy in appropriations of the public moneys. This was also promised by the democracy in their last national platform. At least a hundred millions of dollars have been saved by the three democratic congresses since 1875, as is shown by a comparison of the ordinary expenses of the government during the last four years with the same during the four years next preceding the recovery of the house of representatives by the democrats. The great service rendered the country by the democratic party since its restoration to power in congress is thus made manifest. The grievous load of taxation which so long oppressed the industrial life of the people has been gradually but surely alleviated. Labor takes heart again and capital seeks new employments. Prosperity smiles where but lately the voice of want uttered the cry of despair. This glad change has come with the advent of democratic power in the two houses of congress. It did not come while the shadow of radicalism yet overhung the halls of the federal legislature.

A MESSAGE FROM THE "YOUNG SCRATCHERS."

New York has a large number of anti-Grant and anti-Conkling republicans, who follow the lead of Geo. Wm. Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly. These are called "Young Scratchers," because in last falls election they scratched Cornell. These scratchers intend to keep on scratching as long as the republican machine is run in its present ruts. Last week, says a despatch. The Independent Republican Committee (Young Scratchers) have sent to every delegate to the Republican State Convention a letter suggesting why neither Grant nor Blaine is a suitable candidate for the Chicago Convention. Of Grant they say "his past administrations are indelibly associated with scandals which came home to thousands of Republicans with the sting of a personal disgrace. They have not forgotten those scandals. They remember that General Grant seemed unable to distinguish between good men. Of Blaine they say that he is one of the "statesmen found upon the surface after the war," and described as follows: "Their cleverness and great vehemence is devoted wholly to the acquisition and retention of office, and after years of legislative employment they can point to no permanent or conspicuous service which they have rendered to the public. Independent Republicans believe that no such man should be nominated. That feeling in Mr. Blaine's case, coupled with the suspicion that his official career is tainted with dishonesty, would cost the party thousands of votes should he be chosen as its candidate."

A dispatch from Albany, New York, to the proprietor of the leading hotel in Cincinnati asks for two hundred rooms at a single swoop. We presume there is not at this moment an available room at either of the first class hotels that has not been engaged for the 22nd of June.

JOHN SMITH OF MILTON ACCEPTS.

TO THE PEOPLE.

MILTON, PA., FEB., 26, 1880.

EDITOR CENTRE REPORTER:—In your paper of last week I notice a communication signed by one John Smith, of Centre Hall, in which he protests against being nominated for the Presidency; that he was not consulted upon the subject beforehand, and that his private business affairs in no wise permit of anything of the sort at this time, &c. Now I desire to say that some people, if they have no aspirations that way, they at least possess a superabundance of cheek. If John Smith of Centre Hall supposed *he* was the man the people wanted for the next Presidency he is about as badly tooled as he will be surprised and mortified to learn that *I* am the man the people are howling for. The idea of John Smith, of Centre Hall, feeling himself called upon to decline what he knew were honors tendered to altogether another fellow, and thereby getting himself mixed up with other people's business is to funny for anything. Who in — ever heard of John Smith of Centre Hall before? Cheek! the world has so helt to it. He declined, however, John Smith of Centre Hall, did, and by so doing he and the country made a narrow escape. Now let other presumptive John Smiths look out for the locomotive! I've my head light out, full of oil and ablaze; straight track, broad guage, and a "barl" on board. John Smith, of Centre Hall, you'r not the man, so don't decline again.

Yours Identically,

JOHN SMITH.

—John Smith, of Milton, is heard from in this issue of the REPORTER.

—Yocum, thus far, has been a mere non-entity in Congress. He split up along the back in trying to straddle both parties.

—Any subscriber to the REPORTER sending us a new name and the cash for both one year, we will allow each a credit of 25 cts. extra

—Tyrone is happy over the prospect of getting a paper mill.

—The Mexicans are feasting Grant, the great American dead-head.

—The women of New York are fooled on the new law allowing them to vote for school directors; the Constitution of the state says only "male citizens of 21 years and over" shall be allowed to vote. So Sis can't stuff the ballot box.

—The Bellefonte *Republican* rejoices because the republicans elected all the the boro' officers. In townships where the democrats did this the rads complain of it as unkind.

—The Herald's Irish famine fund now amounts to $200,000.

BLACK ON THE THIRD TERM.

THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF A VIOLATION OF THE UNWRITTEN LAW OF THE REPUBLIC.

[Judge Jere Black in North American Review.]

Where the Chief Magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a vote upon all legislation besides the command of the army and navy. By an unscrupulous use of those means he can coerce not only his hord of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all but his own. He can force the elections of every State he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails, he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public Treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as mere a matter of form as they were in Rome when such Consuls as Nero and Domitian were elected regularly every year under the supervision of the pretorian guards.

If these were no more than remote possibilities prudence should guard us against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is in vain to remind us that the President swears to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. That is true, and it is also true that, if there be no perjury in the case, the Constitution, laws and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a President who is incited by ambition, rapacity or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this pre-supposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and hence comes the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong government" which is now manifesting itself in many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our father: By the frequent election of new men. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times the chief magistrate was entrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by destructions. Everywhere and always it was the fatal symptom of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Cæsar refused to lay down his Consulship, as his predecessors had done, at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the Senate and the people, all that was real in Roman freedom ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being Consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became Emperor, with the powers of an absolute despot. The last Bonaparte was President for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended, like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten?" Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guided our fore fathers be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done; "the eternal verities" are against it. The most powerful third-termer may as well try to blow out the sun, as he would a tallow candle with the breath of his mouth.

A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms that he choses to demand. The imperial method of carrying all elections by corruption of force, of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free, popular choice.

The figure o Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top and looking down on the inhabitants below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong government almost in the very words used by the adherents of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense, means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

The St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy, was completed the other day. It is 8¼ miles long, the longest in the world, there was only 1 foot difference on the level where the meeting took place, and no difference in the direction, showing the perfection which engineering science has reached. The work lasted 8 years.

The members of the Legislature staying at home this year saves the State $600 000. Very good; then suppose we all agree to have them stay at home another year, and then another?

Census Supervisor Africa has had 1,000 applications for positions as enumerators, and among these a full proportion from Centre county.

A Methodist minister of Fall River has been suspended for neglecting his wife and committing adultery. Such ones should be suspended by hemp.

The oil producers of Pennsylvania have appealed to congress to have the Standard oil company investigated.

The text of the imperial ukase appointing a commission of supreme control at the Russian capital is published.

Mr. Harding, one of the trustees of the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, states that cremation is becoming very popular, and that he has over a hundred applications for the use of the crematory. The cost of cremation is about $25 That's about as cheap as an average funeral and puts "ashes to ashes" a little sooner.

Butter Buyers everywhere are refusing to take white lardy looking butter except at 'grease' prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by Druggists.

The Lock Haaen *Democrat* says Rev. A. D. Rowe, missionary of the Lutheran church to Guntoor, India, writes that owing to the declining health of his wife he has been advised to return, and that he expects to leave India sometime in April and hopes to reach Clinton in June or July.

—Which of our friends will be kind enough to secure one or two new names for the REPORTER for the campaign? It would require very little effort.

—It is thought that congress will not adjourn before the 1st of July.

Decidedly the worst hurt men at the Utica Convention were the Sherman delegates, who not only had nothing to say, and who, when they voted, were compelled to do so with the Blaine supporters, but who did not even hear the name of their chief mentioned in the entire proceedings. References to his valuable services in restoring specie payments and in refunding the national debt through the First National Bank were cruelly omitted from the platform. If Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman cleared the Custom House of Conkling men so as to secure the control of this State, it must be recorded that their purpose has failed.

IRELAND.

Fearful Details of Distress in County Galway.

Dublin, February 26.—Galway now heads the list of distressed counties, and countless are the unhappy stories that come from within its borders. A correspondent on her Majesty's gunboat Goshawk, which is distributing meal among the Western Islands, writes from Innishara, off Galway:

"It is a terrible state of affairs. Fifty families here eke out a miserable existence. Their houses are small heaps of dirty stones. Their land is rock and soft bog. Hunger and want are every place possible. The people go naked and without food. Many are slowly starving to death. Such scenes of appalling destitution I never before witnessed. Every step we took brought before our view new and more fearful pictures of destitution and suffering. The more we saw the more certain did death from starvation appear the inevitable fate of nearly every man, woman and child on the island. Gaunt, thin and pale were the faces of men who were naturally of herculean build. The features of the women and children were overspread by the ghastly pallor of hunger. In many cabins children crouched shivering and almost naked around the fire. When I entered they sprang behind their mother, whose single garment or thin dress was but the slightest protection against the wind which blew through the broken roof. On the fire was the dinner, a pot of brown, green seaweed. It is certain that unless they are well cared for dozens will die of starvation."

The same correspondent writes from Innisceffin, concerning the shocking misadministration on the part of the officials there. The Government Dispensary officer had no drugs; the relieving officer no food. One woman at least had died in consequence. The Poor Law Inspector had not visited the island for three years.

An American Landlord's Liberality to His Irish Tenants.

Brooklyn, February 25.—John Dillon Mulhall of this city, who owns twenty-four holdings in the town of Boyle, Roscommon county, Ireland, has instructed his agent there, in view of the distress among the Irish tenantry, to give receipts in full for all arrearages for rent. Tenants are in arrears for terms varying from six to nine months. Mulhall was a captain in the Union army and served in the Sixty-ninth New York regiment.

FOOLED INTO AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Dr. Augustine Schultz, a native of Prussia, was educated in Paris and practiced medicine there. When he was 24 years old he went to the city of Mexico. After residing there for sometime, he made a European tour; and after his return he married the daughter of the Marquis of Guadaloupe. He was getting along finely when trouble arose between him and his wife, by reason of the intermeddling of her brothers. He was declared a lunatic, but he was not restrained of his liberty. He tried to escape to go to France, but at Vera Cruz he was overtaken and returned to the city of Mexico, where he was placed under strict surveillance of the police. One day he went to his mother-in-law's house expecting to see his wife, but she was not there. The old lady gave him a letter pretending to be from his wife, giving him permission to go to France, where, the letter said, $3,000 had been placed in bank for him; also designating a person to accompany him. He started for New York with his friend and before he understood the situation he was confined in Kirkbride's Insane Asylum at Philadelphia, where he has been for six months or more, and where he has just been discovered. The report further says:

He started for New York with his friend and arrived there in due time. He called upon the Mexican consul there to learn something about a letter of credit for his use while in the states, and was informed that the money was in a Philadelphia bank. He came on here to get $500, needed by him to make his trip to Paris, and on the plea that they were taking him to the bank, certain parties who were waiting for him drove him to the Pennsylvania asylum for the insane (Kirkbride's) in West Philadelphia. He was unaware of the character of the institution, and innocently handed his letter of credit to Dr. Jones, and was informed that he must wait a short time. He waited a day, a week, a fortnight, and at length learned that he was in an insane asylum. After he had been there several weeks Mr. R. S. Menamin received a letter from a Mr. Perry, an American lawyer resident in Mexico, asking whether "a Dr. Augustus Schultz" was not confined in an asylum in that city. Mr. Menamin learned that such was the case. Mr. Menamin then visited Dr. Schultz and delivered a letter to him from Perry, being accompanied on this visit by Leonard R. Fletcher, and in conversation the doctor's side of the story came out. Communication was at once had with the doctor's friends in Mexico to secure means for his defence, as it was intended to try him by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. This commission was the result of a threat to proceed against the institution by a writ of habeas corpus. Harold Mann was appointed commissioner and the commission sat. By accidently dropping into it one day, Mr. Menamin found that they were trying Schultz, who had no legal representative present. He ascertained that the prosecution was ready with witnesses and counsel, and the doctor, ignorant of our language, and ignorant of the character of the proceedings had no one to speak a word for him. He arose in the commission and declared that this condition of things must not go on. That if the expenses of the prosecution of the doctor were to come out of his (the doctor's) estate, certainly the defense should be provided for. From the commission he went to Judge Fell, and Judge Fell appointed S. Edwin Megargee to represent the doctor, and the testimony was taken. This evidence was incorporated in a report, and the report forms the basis of the case which is pending in court, and the issue of which will be the freedom or confinement of the doctor.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN NEBRASKA.

New York, February 25.—An Omaha, Neb., special says: A horrible tragedy occurred five miles south of Nebraska City this afternoon. An insane son of A. Donahue, one of the oldest and wealthiest fruit growers and farmers of Otoe county, procured a pistol and shot a horse. His father attempted to seize him and capture the pistol, when the boy drew a knife and stabbed him four times, killing him instantly. He then attempted to kill his mother and brother, but the latter felled him to the ground with a club, and the mother fled to the house. The maniac pursued her, battering in doors and window with a club, but, being prevented from entering by the brother, returned to the stable, where he stabbed another horse and two dogs. A company of alarmed neighbors tried to capture the maniac, who sought refuge in a neighboring cornfield and kept them at bay for several hours, standing knife in hand. This morning he was captured and lodged in jail.

THE NIHILISTS PROMISE TO ASSIST IN THE ILLUMINATIONS.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that General Gourko, Governor General of St. Petersburg, General Drentalan, Chief of Imperial Police, and General Zouroff, Prefect of the Police of St. Petersburg, have received notices from a nihilist committee informing them that they need not trouble themselves to make arrangements for illuminations on the occasion of the Czar's anniversary, as the revolutionists are preparing for such an illumination as has not been seen since Nero burned Rome. A despatch to Amsterdam from St. Petersburg says:—"A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that in view of possible explosions the police have ordered citizens to be provided constantly with a sufficient supply of water for two days. The nihilists have issued a proclamation, threatening to set fire to the capital on the 3d of March The St. Petersburg government have decided to increase the number of house porters, who will be instructed to be ready to guard against emergencies, especially on the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne."

THE NIHILIST NOTICE.

Fair notice has been given to the Russian authorities by a nihilist committee to the effect that they intend to get up an illumination for the Czar's birthday or anniversary which will dispense with the necessity for an official display of that nature. They cite the burning of Rome by Nero as affording a possible parallel to the scene they are preparing; but perhaps the burning of Paris by the gentle creatures whom Louis Blanc is so anxious to have amnestied is more in their thoughts than the ancient ruin of Rome. But Russian cities have been burned before this, and on so grand a scale that a Russian need not have gone to either Rome or Paris for comparisons; and if the determination has been made to burn St. Petersburg or Moscow or all the great cities of the Empire together on one day it may possibly occur to the Czar that if the nihilists can stand it he can. An act which strikes at the whole people can scarcely be of ultimate advantage to the party that practises it, and must assist to put into the hands of the government means to make more effective war upon this savage enemy. Ordinarily it would not be thought that giving timely notice was the most effective way to secure the success of a stroke that ought to be secret, but the police in Russia is so wonderfully administered that it cannot be said the knowledge thus supplied is certain to be an impediment to the annihilationists.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IMPLICATED.

Rumor now distinctly implicates the Grand Duke Nicholas with complicity in the late explosion and plot against the Czar's life. Many additional arrests have been made, including a number of students.

INCENDIARISM.

St. Petersburg, February 24.—There is much excitement here over frequent acts of incendiarism, and the people are in a constant state of alarm. Numerous explosions of a minor character, fires and outrages are reported throughout the city. It is rumored that the Czar will close the University of St. Petersburg.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 19.—A murder has just come to light at Clarion, Pa. In August last, John Blair disappeared mysteriously. He had sold his farm and put his household goods upon a raft, intending to go to Cincinnati by water. Several weeks afterward his decomposed body was found in Piny creek. A small hole was noticed above the right eye, but no attention was paid to this, as it was thought that he had fallen from the raft into the river, striking a sharp stone and causing death. This week a couple, living at Clarion, quarrelled and separated. The woman went before a magistrate and swore that her husband killed Blair in a quarrel over some dogs. This murderer stripped the body of its clothes, and, weighting it, threw it into Piny creek. He has been wearing the clothes of the deceased man ever since and the garments have been recognized. The murderer has fled the country.

An act has just been signed by the Governor of New York allowing women to vote for school directors. To the polls, Sis, to the polls!

Courtless sufferers find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength, in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities, so that it stimulates the faded vitalities and purges out the corruptions which mingle with the blood, promoting derangement and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can fortify this statement by our own experience.—Punxsatawney (Pa.) Argus.

A FIGHT AT A REVIVAL MEETING.

Chicago, February 28—A fearful fight occurred on Thursday night near Seward, Neb., at a school-house, where nightly religious meetings have been held lately. A party of men attempted to break up the meeting. A lively scuffle ensued, in which many shots were exchanged and eight persons were wounded. William Bates died yesterday from his wounds, and Levi Bates was probably fatally wounded. Eight men have been arrested, and more arrests are expected. The quarrel originated in the expulsion of two children from school recently.

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday, March 9, 1880, has been fixed upon by the undersigned as a day for making settlement with all parties having unsettled accounts with the said estate, at the late residence of deceased. All persons having claims will present the same duly authenticated and those knowing themselves indebted are also requested to attend for settlement.

CATH'N ROYER,
J. B. ROYER,
5feb5t Administrators.

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—

THE

BUSH HOUSE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION

against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

feb1tf J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

Highest Medal at Vienna & Philadelphia.

—o—

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities Actresses, etc.

—o—

Photographic Materials.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns, Each style being the best of its kind in the Market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engraving for the window.

Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents. 15jan6t

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Centre county, as an auctioneer. Several years successful experience enables him to render the utmost satisfaction in crying sales. GEO. KOCH.

BUY NONE BUT THE WORLD RENOWNED

Light Running White Shuttle Sewing Machine.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT.

Self setting Needle, Automatic Tension, requires no change to do any family sewing. Works all closed up and free from dust case hardened iron or steel. Bearings adjustable, Shuttle self threading and made of solid steel Tension on Shuttle can be changed without removing from Machine. More room under arm than any other machine made. Stop motion, by which bobbin can be wound without running machine. Double steel feed, or feed on both sides of needle. Table built up of seven thicknesses of wood, laid across the grain to prevent splitting or warping It is beautifully ornamented, accurately made; its mechanism is perfect, the easiest running, handsomest, best satisfying and most popular machine in the world.

A full set of attachments, and of the best, free with each machine.

The WHITE Machine is warranted for 5 years; a paper to that effect direct from the company's hands is given with each machine. Buy no WHITE without this paper. Why buy the old style machines that have been on the market for 20 years, and thus run the risk in getting a built over machine? Buy the WHITE and avoid all such risks. We are ready to place the WHITE in direct competition with any other family machine in the market.

Write for circulars, see and try this celebrated machine, before taking any other. One or two agents wanted for the central and western part of Centre Co., to whom the company's best discount will be given, the same I am getting. The county is too large for me alone. Orders by mail promptly filled.

H. J. BOYER, Agt., AARONSBURG, CENTRE CO, PA.

C. C. SEEBOLD, Gen. Agt., for Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniatta, Perry, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. To whom all communications must be addressed for agencies in those Co's. Address him at Middleburg, Pa.

MACHINES REPAIRED.

N. B.—I have all the necessary tools for repairing any old machines. No difference how old, worn one dilapidated your machine is, I can make it as good as new, and rejapan and ornament it in a superior manner Give me a trial. Bring your machines to my shop No money asked until you are convinced that your machine works and looks like a new one. H. J. BOYER.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Atterney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eliza W. Woods, late of Greg gtwp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. S. A. WOODS, Ex.
12feb6t Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Toner, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JOHN TONER.
12feb 6t Adm'r.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarse-

Cough ness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has

Syrup! the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

R. E. Sellers & Co. Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 7. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall.

GREAT

FALL

—OPENING—

AT

Wolf's Stand.

THE

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden. Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.

CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA.

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

JUST OUT.

HOOD'S GREAT BOOK

OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE & RETREAT,

Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:

By GENERAL J B HOOD,

Late Lieutenant General Confederate States Army. published for

THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND by

GENERAL G T BEAUREGARD,
NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 300 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a fine steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle fields, bound in handsome Gray English Cloth, at THREE DOLLARS, or in a Fine Sheep Binding, with Marble Edge, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS—in Half Bound Morocco, library style, FOUR DOLLARS, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full Gilt Sides and Edges, FIVE DOLLARS.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft, or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library,—on every desk—or upon the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans of the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends, will afford an excellent way of contributing aid to so deserving a cause.

For terms, rates to agents, &c., address with full particulars,

Gen'l G T. BEAUREGARD, Publisher,
On behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
19feb NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



STOMACH

BITTERS

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7 00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6 35	12 45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my4-73

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

$300 A MONTH guaranteed $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.

CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. 127ly

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before Business pleasant and strictly honorable Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

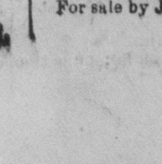
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.



This remarkable medicine will cure Spavins, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement, and will remove the bunch without blistering or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof, and your nearest agent's address. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by Druggists, or sent by Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

For sale by J. D. Murray.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and

REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte

BELLEFONTE

MUSIC STORE.

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Pianos! Pianos!

ORGANS!

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

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ORGANS.

ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS,

$2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors.

Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00
New WHITE	$25 00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22 50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.

Second hand Machines as low as $5,

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AGENTS FOR E BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

No Agents employed, The buyers get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

D. H. Rhule.

AUCTIONEER.—Potters Mills. Years of experience in other parts of the state enable him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction as an Auctioneer. Vendues cried at reasonable charges. A share of he public patronage kindly solicited.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Mar. 4, '80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts. amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellft
" S. W.,	W C. Heinle,	"
" W. W,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg	Frank E. Biblo	Milesburg
Unionville	J. P McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A J Gardner	Howard
Phillipsburg	C. G Herlinger	Phillipsbrg
Millheim	J. H Reifsnyder	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jas. A. McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hepple	Pine Glenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.	Dan'l Driebelbis	Sta. Col
"	N. P. O. M. Sheets	Stormstown
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills
Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Ishler	Boals urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Martha
Liberty	W. H. Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K. Faust	Millheim
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore
Penn	W. F. Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.	G. W Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda

J. L SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E BIBLE, Sec'y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Such of our subscribers as change their post office address this spring should notify us, so that the REPORTER can be mailed accordingly. 4t

— The best syrup manufactured, pure and unadulterated, at Wolf's store.

—It has wonderful power on Bowels, Liver and Kidneys! What? Kidney-Wert, try it.

—When papers do not reach our subscribers regularly it is owing to the mails; we never miss sending them.

—Tight notes for sale at this office—15cts per dozen.

—Lock Haven markets: Butter 25c; eggs 14c; potatoes 40c per bu.; chickens 40 to 50 cents per pair; lard 8c; cabbage 5 to 10 cents per head; apples $1 per bu.; applebutter 50 cents per gal; corn 60 cts per bu; turkeys 8c per lb; ducks 25c; celery 2½ cents per root; turnips 25 cts. per bu; sour kraut 5 cts per quart.

—The first thunder shower of the season passed over us on Thursday afternoon, 26. All forenoon was mild, clear and warm; about three o'clock dark storm clouds overcast the sky, and soon the mutterings of thunder were heard. This with the warbling of the blue-birds which arrived about a week earlier, makes one think that winter is o'er and that spring is crowding it out thus early—well, we've hardly had any winter, *this winter*, after all.

DEATH OF WM. FUREY.—We were sorry to learn of the death of Wm. Furey, esq., of Bellefonte. He died on the 19th ult., aged 70 years and 29 days. Mr. Furey was the father of Joe W. Furey, one of the editors of the *Watchman* He was a gentleman of kind heart and generous nature, with few or no enemies. Mr Furey served six years as county commissioner; afterwards he served several years as commissioners' clerk, and was elected one of the Justices for Bellefonte. We knew him long and well, and always found him a friend. Peace to his ashes.

—If you wish your buggy or carriage repainted in style, send it to Lee's shops, where the best workmen are always employed.

—The Philadelphia Branch Clothing store, late Newman's, takes the lead of all others for variety, quality of goods and low prices. The Branch Store is an institution that is a credit to our county as well as a benefit to our people. They manufacture all the Clothing offered, have every article marked, and guarantee all to be as represented.

Mr. Samuel Lewins, manager of the Branch store, has large experience in the Clothing business and is a gentleman in every sense of the word.

—Call and get some of those nice fresh mackerel latest catch, at Sechler's; every grade just received. They also want your hams and other old meats, butter and eggs, for which highest prices are allowed.

—We are informed that on Friday at Coburn station a brake-man made a narrow escape from death; he was wedged in between a moving car and a pile of lumber.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, will hold a public meeting in the Methodist church next Sunday evening, 7. All are invited to attend.

—Mr. W. Garberich, of near Linden Hall, made a clean sweep of four toes from his left foot with a sharp axe, on the 25th, ult., leaving nothing but the great toe to mourn the loss of the other four. Dr J. W. Stam was called to dress the wound.

—The Czar of Russia being afraid of having his food poisoned by his cooks, intends to have his groceries ordered mostly from Sechler's who keep a pure and safe article always. A sensible fellow, that Czar, he is too sharp for the nihilists—they failed to blow him up, and by getting his groceries at Sechler's they will fail to poison him.

— Rev. Shoemaker is meeting with good success in colecting funds for his Kansas church.

—Weather since Saturday has got down to the freezing point again.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES on the face can be removed by rubbing with Camphor Milk. It costs only 25 cts. per bottle. See advertisement. 4mar 1m.

PLASTER! PLASTER!—Farmers will find it to their advantage to purchase their Plaster of the undersigend, who also buy all kinds of grain. Best white ground plaster always on hand at prices that defy competition, at KRUMRINE & SON'S,
2t Spring Mills, Pa.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—WANTED—D. H Patty & Co. Nurserymen want, a few good, reliable men to sell trees, vines and shrubs, through this state. They promise steady employment to good salesmen For full particulars address, D. H. Patty & Co., 721 Broad St., Newark, N. J. 26feb, 2m.

WM. BECK,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—The barn of David Keller on the farm now occupied by Jacob Bohn, a short distance east of Boalsburg, was destroyed by fire on last Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock. The barn was large, 104 feet in length, and was totally consumed. There is $1000 insurance on it, in the Pennsvalley company. Mr. Bohn had no insurance on his effects in the barn. The light was plainly seen from this place. Fourteen head of horn cattle and 3 colts were burned; also the Boalsburg band wagon, a reaper, separator, 500 bushels corn, 10 tons hay, all the horse gears, wagon shed, hogpen, and all the contents of the barn were burned except a buggy and 2-horse wagon. The fire spread so rapidly that it was only possible to save 4 horses. There seems to be no doubt that the barn was set on fire, and that coal oil was used to aid the rapidity of the fire.

Mr. Bohn had advertised sale for his live stock and implements most of which were burned.

—Samuel Weaver was killed at M'Cool's upper railroad crossing, about 2 miles south of Spring Mills, on last Saturday, about 10 o'clock, as the train was on its way up. Mr. Weaver was driving Whiteleather's two horse team. When he approached the crossing he did not know the train was so near at hand as to put him in danger, and was unable to see it by the intervening hill. The engine struck the centre of the wagon, which was torn from the front part The collision knocked Mr. Weaver into the air and over against the fence, from which he rebounded and fell along side the road bed. One of his legs was broken in two places, the other leg and an arm were broken, and his head badly bruised. Dr. Van Valzah being upon the train, which was stopped, the unfortunate man was looked after, but he expired in a few minutes. The wagon was completely wrecked, the horses, however, sustained no injuries and remained upon the spot with the front part of the wagon. Some parties allege that on approaching the crossing the engineer did not blow the whistle, while others say that the whistle was duly blown. Investigation will be had. Mr. Weaver was 24 years of age, and a son of Joseph Weaver, living in the Gregg twp. mountains.

Since the above was in type another informant says that Weaver was hard of hearing, and when the engineer saw him he was standing up in the wagon whipping his horses to make them cross the track, but failed, and the engine could not be stopped in time to prevent the wagon being struck; that there can be no blame attached to the engineer; the tire of the front wheel lopped around the lever underneath, interfering with the stopping of the engine, which ran some distance until the steam was let off by opening all the valves. This is a dangerous crossing as no one can see down the road on account of the cut. Mr. Weaver was buried at the mountain church on Monday. A special train came up on Saturday afternoon to gather up the particulars.

Mr. Weaver was thrown 70 feet by the collision, we are reliably informed.

We are told that all the train hands have been discharged.

—Geo. Dinges the young man who was so unfortunate as to loose both feet in a railroad accident several months ago, near Pittsburgh, is now at the home of his father, Mr. Jonas Dinges, in this place. Having secured artificial members, he is, by the aid of crutches, able to move about on the streets.—*Journal.*

—The German school exhibition which was held at Millheim, on the 28th of Feb., proved a brilliant success. We had a crowded house, although the weather was very disagreeable. The spectators were all very anxious to see the performance. The teacher, Miss J. Kauffman, opened the performance with an oration in high German. The People and the Country was her subject, of which she expressed her kind thoughts. Mr. C. C. Zigler was next, his subject being, "Historical Events in German Civilization," it was highly applauded Mr. J. W. Lose exhibited to the audience some of his comical talents. The performances of Messrs J. and R. Harter can not be surpassed; they both deserved and received a great deal of applause. Mr. J. R. Van Ormer then pleased the audience with his "German Singing School." Both Mr W. F. Smith and J. S. Mayer are very good speakers, their orations were satisfactorily delivered. The dialogues of Miss Alice Radabaugh and W. F. Auman, and Mr. F Weiser and Mr. W. A Stover, were very good Mr. F. O. Metzger and Miss Sarah E Deininger represented a Tyrolese couple, they acted their parts well, their costumes are worth seeing Miss J Kauffman's declamation, "National Poem," was perfect. But if you are anxious to see something: Mr. S Campbell delivered a No 1 declamation worth seeing, and which you will probably never see again, come and see "The German Aristocratic Wedding" Neither better vocal nor instrumental music can be asked for, than was given by Misses Alice Radabaugh and Rosa Musser. The Valedictory was delivered by Mr W. Rote, with great satisfaction As it is the request of our honored citizens, and its being such a grand success, we will again give you an opportunity of seeing it at Millheim, on the 5th, and at Madisonburg on the 13th of March, 1880 Come one! Come all! X.

—Mr. Wm Emerick, whose farm adjoins this town, has had a gentleman to prospect for ore upon his lands, who reports that he discovered veins in a number of places, and has an engagement to open the spots where the beds are found. There is an abundance of ore in this section of the valley, which would afford an extensive freight traffic for our railroad if completed and enhance the importance of these lands.

—Rev. W. C. M'Cool, of New Berlin, has received and accepted a call from the Luth. charge at Turbutville, and will move to that place, this week.

—John Runkle has purchased the mail route between this place and Spring Mills, and will accommodate all as to passengers and express and freight packages

—Last week some friends from Millheim came to the M. E. Parsonage in Penn Hall, and left substantial tokens of friendship in the shape of valuable provisions; hams, lard, sugar, tea, coffee &c These were accompanied with some money Total value between twenty and thirty dollars. This was chiefly from "us outsiders" Thanks, kind friends, God bless you. Matt. XXV, 40.
W. R. WHITNEY, Pastor.

—The most of ice-houses are still gaping for ice.

—Hon S. Gilliland, one of the leading democrats of College, honored our sanctum with a call, the other day.

—Mr. Jacob Bohn's loss of personal property by the fire must be near $1500

—Mr. D. Gilliland and U. D. Osman are on the sick list.

FOR RENT.

The well known store stand at Farmer's Mills, is offered for rent, with dwelling, Store-room and about 20 acres of land The Stand is located in a good farming community. Terms reasonable. Apply to
J. B FISHER,
19feb4t Penn Hall.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new brick house in Centre Hall. A first class Tailor shop on the lot—no Tailor in the town. For Terms apply to
JAMES A. KELLER, Agt.,
19feb5t Centre Hall, Pa.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The well known hotel stand in Aaronsburg, is offered for rent upon reasonable terms. It is the only hotel in the town. Possession given April 1st, next. For further particulars address,
B F. PHILIPS,
12feb 1m Aaronsburg, Pa.

DEM. STATE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1880, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to fix the time and place for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention
GEO. W. MILLER, Chairman.

ALARMING RUMORS CURRENT.

The Times has the following from St. Petersburg:—"This city is in something very much like a panic. The recent explosion has produced a widespread feeling of insecurity through all classes. There seems to be very little hope of any concession from the government on the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. Warnings have been sent from Berlin that on the 2d of March it is intended to blow up the three principal streets of St. Petersburg. The Novoe Vremya announces that after the burning of the Academy of Forest Culture, at Moscow, on the 21st inst., seven students were arrested, and copies of a revolutionary newspaper were found in their possession."

A BARN AND BLOODED STOCK BURNED.

Newark, N. J., February 25.—A large barn on the property of R. H. M'Curdy was burned last night. Six valuable blooded animals and several carriages were burned. Supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The late lamented Gen. John Bell Hood was a native of Kentucky. He identified himself before the war with Texas, by reason of his many valiant deeds as an Indian fighter, and he was severely wounded in a hand to hand engagement. At the outbreak of the late war he went into the Confederate States Army as a leader of the celebrated Texas Brigade, and died as a business man in New Orleans. His book just published, called "Advance and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States Armies," has about it the brilliancy of a romance, while every line bears the imprint of truthful history. "The accounts of the inner life of the Confederacy towards its dissolution are very readable The advertisement is in another column.

JURORS.

The following jurors have been drawn for April:

Grand Jurors.

Benner—J Hamilton, Wm Grove
Gregg—Wm Sholl
Potter—J H Odenkirk, C Shiffler D J Moyer, G M Boal, John Rishel, W W Spangler. W A Kerr
College—Geo Kline
Walker—H B Twitmire, L M Beck
Spring—M Furey, M P Furey, Jos Ross
Harris—Ph Meyers
Worth—Eb. Records
Penn—Sam Everts
Howard twp—J D Hall
Bellefonte—L Doll, S A M'Quistion
Unionville—John Bing
Liberty—D W Herring

Traverse—1st Week

Union—J E Way
Spring—S Lyon, H Heverly
Harris—Jacob Condo, John Leech
Worth—J Morrison, R J Kelly, J B Williams
Marion—Lewis Dunkle
Potter—G W Spangler, Alf Hosterman, Wm Ehrhart, Wm Swab, Eph Keller
Bellefonte—Ed Graham, H Sechler
Philipsburg—F Gowland, A Owen, G H Zeigler, C Munson, O Adams
Gregg—Dan'l Runkle, Wm Neese
Boggs—Ed Smith, R C Irwin, I L Neff
Halfmoon—D Mattern I C Fisher
Rush—J R M'Card, C Moyer
Howard twp—N [illegible]skey
Liberty—L Metzger
Patton—J Rumbarger, E Chambers, I Gray Jonas Stine
Miles—Jonath Walker, H G Royer
Walker—S S Peck, H Sprowl
Huston—H G Cronister, J Q Miles, A Woodring
Taylor—T Merryman
Snowshoe—Wm Askey
Burnside—J B Newcomer
Millheim—E C Campbell
Milesburg—Frank E Bible

Traverse—2d Week.

Taylor—J W Morris, W Calderwood
Benner—John Reese, A Garbrick, H Fishburn
Boggs—Wm Wagner
Bellefonte—S A Brew, W Eckly
Spring—J G Larimer, J Shefler, J Stover
Rush—L Steinrock
Walker—B F Emerick, Jac Garbrick, C S Beck
Ferguson—Jos Gates, D Barr, S D Erb, A J Orndorf
Gregg—Jacob M'Cool
Philipsburg—A J Dress, A Atherton
Penn—A W Ulrich, S Ard
College—T B Christ, S Glenn, J C Bathgate
Burnside—G K Boak
Haines—Wils Russel
Halfmoon—T Wilson
Potter—J C Boal
Marion—W W Beck
Miles—J C Smull
Snowshoe—Jno Gilliland
Union—S K Emrick, A R Hall

Traverse—3d Week.

Potter—J W Henny
Penn—H E Luck, Dav Fidler
Haines—C G Bright, Luth Stover, N Weaver
Miles—Newt Brumgard, H S Wolf
Marion—Perry Condo, B F Vonada
College—F Decker
Spring—I Dawson, J A Hazel, J R Alexander
Boggs—J Swartz, J C Walker, S B Meyers, Geo Taylor, A F Hainey
Howard twp. Wm Taylor
Rush—G Freeman, D M Bilger
Bellefonte—C M'Cafferty
Gregg—Jas Hanna, Jas Rishel
Ferguson—S Steffe
Burnside—M Vedeffer
Milesburg—C H Else
Philipsburg—J Passmore
Union—D Spotts
Worth—J Woodring
Huston—T Parsons, J A Fugate
Snowshoe—A C Hinton
Millheim—Thos Frank

VENDUE—The undersigned executors of the estate of Joseph Bitner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, will offer at Public Vendue, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

the following described personal property, to wit: Two horses, lot of sheep, hogs, two cows, top buggy, sled, one two-horse wagon, cornplanter, plows, harrows, fanning mill, grain cradle, cultivators, chains, set pipe augers, set of single harness, lot of horse gears, together with many other farming implements too numerous to mention lot of corn, 6 shares of Railroad stock and two shares of Centre Hall water stock. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p m.
J. G SANKEY,
JACOB BITNER.,
Executors.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles mentioned below at constable sale, on 27 Feb. 1880, as the property of J. D. Rutter, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure; all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same, viz: 1 cupboard, 1 set carpenter tools, 1 bracket saw, 1 work bench, 1 lounge 1 cuboard 1 stand, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 wood chest, 2 tubs, 1 meat vessel, 1 iron kettle, 1 bedstead, 1 trunk, 1 chaff tick, 1 trundle bed and beding, 1 clock.
CYRUS LUSE,
4feb 3t. Gregg twp.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold by the undersigned, at his residence at the head of Penns Creek, in Gregg twp., on

Thursday March 11, 1880,

the following described personal property, viz: Three horses, five head of young cattle, six cows, hayrake, windmill, two two-horse wagons, cornplanter, plows, threshing machine, power and shaker, harrows, cultivators, forks, rakes, Champion Reaper, and many other articles too numerous to mention Sale to commence at 12:30 p. m., when terms will be made known by GEORGE LONG

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises at Potters Mills, on

Saturday, March 13, 1880.

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, of Thos. B M'Elroy, dec'd:—All that messuage or tenement, A LOT OF GROUND situated in the township of Potter, in the County of Centre, bounded and lined as follows, viz: Beginning in the middle of the Turnpike road, thence along the Sprucetown road to a stone in the public road, thence by lands of John Sweetwood and of the estate of William Allison, dec'd, to the middle of the Turnpike road thence along the Turnpike road and other lands of the estate of William Allison, dec'd, to a stone, to the place of beginning, containing EIGHT ACRES AND FIFTY PERCHES, neat measure.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money upon confirmation of sale one-third in one year thereafter and the balance in two years, to be secured on the premises with interest.
JENNIE M. M'ELROY, Adm'x.

The Patriot: Grant is of course in favor of a "strong government." So also is the czar of Russia. In fact the czar is said to be the head of the strongest government in the world. And yet some unpleasant things occasionally happen in the winter palace about dinner time. The advocates of a "strong government" may find food for reflection in the present political condition of Russia.

What makes you sick? You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.

In Massachusetts the number of divorces is on the increase and the marriages on the decrease. This is in the pattern state, as shown by the statistics.

A Kansas boom from Clinton:—Frank T. Quigley, son of Judge Quigley, who went to Kansas last fall, has come back to Clinton, and says there are a good many others who would do the same thing if they could.—*Dem.*

The town of Urfa, in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the supposed site of the Scriptural city "Ur, of the Chaldees," has been nearly destroyed by fire.

CHEWING LIVE COALS.

A brazier of burning charcoal was brought in, and the charcoal fanned into a blaze. The sheik then went through an invocation, and suddenly with his bare feet jumped upon it and stood there for nearly a minute, the lurid flame curling round them. The moment he got off the serpent-eaters rushed forward and filled their mouths with the red-hot charcoal, which was again fanned, the smell of burning flesh becoming powerful and sickening as they crunched the glowing morsels. Live coals are possibly the antidote to snakes after you have eaten them, but the general effect of all this strange diet was beginning to have a powerful influence upon the nerves of some of the lady spectators, who protested that they were unable to witness further horrors. A man now stepped forward, stripped to the waist, with a skin almost as fair as a European's. His face had none of that expression of fanatical insanity which characterized some of his fraternity, but was calm and somewhat commonplace. The sheik reappeared armed with a skewer of larger dimensions than he had thrust through the cheeks of the first victims, to the end of which was attached a heavy iron ball, and proposed to run it through the man's throat from the front, bringing it out at the nape of his neck. At this there was a general scream of horror and dismay. In vain did the sheik protest that the operation would be absolutely painless, and show us the indurated spots on the opposite side of the man's neck through which the instrument was in the habit of passing, while the man himself smiled with a bland expression of disappointment at being deprived of a pleasure to which he was apparently looking forward. The repugnance of some of our party was not to be overcome, and the sheik turned with an expression of contempt to make preparations for what was to follow. Pushing the same dervish's waist-cloth down an inch or two, he revealed a row of cicatrices which made a semicircle extending round his body. He then drew a curved knife, about eight inches long and nearly two broad, from a sheath, and proposed to plunge it to the hilt in his stomach. It had a short wooden handle about four inches in length, and there was no possibility of the blade slipping back into the handle. But here again he was stopped by a cry of horror from the ladies. This time the man earnestly joined his protestations to those of the sheik; his credit seemed at stake, as there were women on the house-tops who began to chatter, and a general look of dissatisfaction on the part of the spectators in the court-yard. I examined both the scars and the knife. The former were thin, beautifully-healed incisions; the latter as sharp as a razor and of the finest steel. I am very sorry that veracity compels me to leave this most interesting experiment to the reader's imagination. The party had now made up their minds to leave the place, and seemed to have no other idea than a hurried escape from its precincts, so we made rather an ignominious exit, leaving the sheik bewildered and somewhat indignant at our pusillanimous conduct.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A BEDOUIN HORSEMAN.

While climbing slowly up a steep bank on the opposite side, a Bedouin of the tribe of Ben Issacher, mounted on a pretty black mare, overtook us at full gallop. He pulled up and joined our party, and we talked to him for some time through Karam. Albert offered to buy his long spear with silver-bound joints. At one end was an iron point to stick into the ground when not in use, and at the other a short point of burnished steel. He was a most friendly and affable Bedouin, and showed us all his arms—pistol, sword, knife, and so forth. When we arrived at the rocky plateau at the top of the hill, he gave a sort of performance for our amusement, galloping about and whirling his lance with dramatic effect and many loud cries, as he thrust at and parried thrusts from an imaginary enemy. He turned and twisted his mare about with incredible ease and swiftness, only guiding her with a halter, for the bit, which is scarcely ever used except in warfare, hung idly from his saddle all the time. We rode together for some distance, and at parting, he took the charm from the horse's neck—a crescent-shaped piece of wood—and presented it to me with a graceful salaam. Altogether we were rather pleased with our fellow-traveler, until old Hadji Hassan let out that his parting words had been a strongly expressed wish to find any two of us alone in a place where he could use his weapons in earnest. Six together were beyond his ideas, so he made the best of his disappointment.—*Mrs. Brassey, in Frazer's Magazine.*

S. P. Q. R.

One night, while a Roman piece was being performed, there was a discussion among the supers as to the meaning of the initials S. P. Q. R. inscribed upon the banners. Dan Shean, who overheard the conversation, quietly suggested that it meant "salaries paid at a queer rate." The joke was reported to the manager, who summoned Dan to his presence, and severely reprimanded him for the remark. "Sure, sir," answered Dan, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "you've been misinformed. I told 'em it meant salaries paid quite reg'lar!"—*Belgravia.*

The wisdom of this world is utterly inadequate to the task of discovering the wisdom of God

Those gifts are the most acceptable which the giver has made precious.

Williamsport lumber manufactures estimate that two hundred millions of feet of lumber have been already cut and banked on the streams, ready to be floated to the boom when the spring freshets set in. A busy season is anticipated at the mills.

"Let me look at a revolver," said a man who walked into a store at Sandstone, Mo., and a weapon was shown to him. "Show me the cartridge," he added, and he carelessly loaded one of the chambers. "Excuse me for using this a minute," he further remarked, and shot himself through the brain.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Wheat is 1c lower and steady; 2,000 bushels including rejected at $1.42½: red at $1.45 amber $1 48@1 49 Rye at 92@93c. Corn 55@60c; Oats, 44@48

Chicago, March 1.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 21½@1 22 No, 2 Chicago spring $1 24½ Corn 36c Oats 35½c. Rye firmer at 76½@76c. Barley firmer at 75c

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2 500 head, prime 6c; good 5½c; medium 5c; common 4½c; Sheep—Fair; receipts 7 500 head; prime 6½c; good 5c medium 5@5½c; common 4@4½c Hogs—market slow; receipts 5 000 head; prime, 7½c; good, 7c; medium 6½c; common, 6½c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 30
Wheat No 2 $1,25
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 35c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4 00 to $4 50
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 50 to 65c
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 14c.

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., at the bride's house, by Rev. F. Aurand, Mr. S. S. Fraizer and Miss Emma Brumgart, both of Miles twp.

On the same day, at the bride's home, by the same, Mr. Jacob C. Brumgart and Miss Maggie M. Rute, both of Miles township.

Feb. 17, 1880, at Lutheran parsonage, Salona, by W. H Diven, Mr. A J Gramly of Rebersburg, Centre County. Pa and Miss Emma J. Bowers of Nittany Valley, Pa.

Feb 26 by Rev. W E Fischer Mr Cyrus Brumgard of Rebersburg and Miss Dollie Emerick of Centre Hall.

On same day, by the same, Mr Howard Foust and Miss Rebecca Neese both of Georges Valley.

Feb. 22 1880, by Rev. D M. Wolf, Jno. Adam Grenoble to Miss Clara Krumrine both of Gregg twp.

DIED.

For the Reporter.

On Feb, 6th 1880 near Orangeville, Ill, Lott Kreider Royer, only son of Wm. L. and Jennie B. Royer, formerly of Potters Mills, aged 3 years, 5 months, 29 days. First symptoms of disease were jaundice, then congestion of the bowels, then to the brain in its most violent form; from the first to the last all medicines proved of no avail. He suffered excessively to the last when the messenger of death came and relieved him. He lingered three weeks, four times he opened his eyes and raised his hands heavenward for the angels hovering above him to receive him home to rest Buried at Orangeville, Pastor Rev, Harwood.

Oh! cruel death;
Our hearts thou hast bereft;
But heaven reserves for us the joy—
To meet, and know, and have again,
Our Golden haired boy.

Oh! yes, our loved one is taken,
Called to heaven from earth away;
There his soul is sweetly resting;
In the light of endless day.

Text II Sam, XII Chapt., 23 verse.

On 1st, inst, Mrs Catherine Sharp, of Miles twp., from the effects of paralysis, aged about 48 years.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Do you want something to strengthen you, or give you a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Be sure and get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. If your druggist has it not send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Advice free; send three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 [For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.] For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24J14t

WANTED.—Men, of integrity and ability to sell trees, vines and shrubs; permanent employment to good salesmen. Address D. H Patty & Co, Nurserymen 721 Broad St., Newark, N. J 26feb 2m.

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGE, 25 CTS Makes five gallons of a delicious and sparkling beverage.—wholesome and temperate Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts Address, CHAS. E HIRES, Manufacturer, 215 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa 26feb6m.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre Co—In the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of E. M. Shuey, Adm. of &c, of Joseph Shuey, late of College twp

The Auditor appointed by the Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions to the said account and restate the said accounts in accordance with his findings, will meet the parties interested on MONDAY the 8th day of MARCH, 1880, at ten o'clock at the office of Alexander & Bower, Bellefonte, Pa
ELLIS L ORVIS,
19feb td Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Jacob Dinges late of Centre Hall, deceased, all person knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.
MARY A. DINGES,
26feb 6t. Executor

THE SUN FOR 1880.

The Sun will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31, will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people

As a newspaper, The Sun believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read The Sun; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood, It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And the Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs, It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country; the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promotors and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880,

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month or $6,40 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, a postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at $1 20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty six columns is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
nov, 27 6t. Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

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CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTTAION. ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

WITH SUCH A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN IN THIS COUNTY, AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Jan

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

"BEE HIVE" STORE,

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

—o—O—o—

EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

Go there and be convinced.

—O—

ALL GOOLS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

—O—

Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

—o—

All my goods are marked in plain figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,

My motto is: "One Price--the very lowest--and no misrepresentation." **J. H. BAULAND.**

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of

GRAIN,
SEEDS
AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of KIPS, CALFSKINS, SOLE-LEATHER, also ready made

HARNESS.

BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.
13nov 6m

PRIVATE SALE.

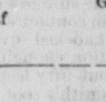
VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, containing

215 Acres.

of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

There on erected a large, good two-story



BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, a large BANK BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being good as new A YOUNG ORCHARD just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, hence needs no further description.
GEORGE DURST,
dec11tf Centre Hall, Pa.

For the coming

Fall and Winter

TRADE

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.

Now is the Time!

Select Your Goods

FROM

FRESH,

NEW STOCK.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS

MADE TO ORDER

A LARGE STOCK OF

Sole Leather,

Calf-Skins, Kips,

ETC., ETC.,

At Bottom Prices.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

Dec'5 Bellefonte, Pa

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of JOSEPH CEDARS, (Successor to J. H. Sands,) Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Pies, etc., etc., Candies, Spices, Nuts, Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
20 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

INQUEST NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Gramly, deceased late of Miles township, Centre Co., Penna

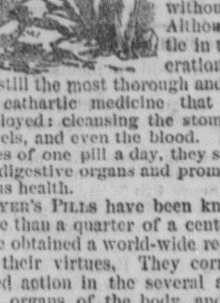
To Phoebe Gramly, Catharine Wolf, Henry Wolf, Samuel Gramly, Susannah Hosterman, J. H. Hosterman, Reuben Gramly, Mary Ann Kreamer, Reuben Kramer, Barbara Jane Chatam and John H. Chatham, the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Gramly, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Philip Gramly, deceased, in the Township of Miles, and County of Centre, on Thursday, the 11th day of March A. D., 1880, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives. If the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.
JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Sheriff.
February 2 1880. 5 feb6t

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked You can give the business a trial without expense The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free $5 Outfit free Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

For all the purposes of a Family Physic and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Billiousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues, They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

—H-A-R-D-W-A-R-E!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---FANIC FRICES.

STOVES — HEATERS — RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!
at I. J. Grenoble's Store!
SPRING MILLS,
has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of MERINO UNDERWEARS, For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept may13

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D SHUGERT Cashier

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(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'68tf

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
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KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEY

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,

Billiousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.

Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

Kidney-Wort and Hop Bitters for sale by J D Murray

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia, " " Harrisburg, " " Montandon, " " Williamsport, " " Lock Haven, " " Renova, arr at Erie

NIAGARA EX. leaves Phila, " " Harrisburg, " " Montandon, arr at Williamsport, " " Lock Haven

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia, " " Harrisburg, " " Montandon, arr at Williamsport, " " Lock Haven

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX leaves Lock Haven, " " Jersey Shore, " " Williamsport, " " Montandon, arr at Harrisburg, " " Philadelphia

DAY EX. leaves Lock Haven, " " Williamsport, " " Montandon, arr at Harrisburg, " " Philadelphia

ERIE MAIL leaves Renova, " " Lock Haven, " " Williamsport, " " Montandon, arr at Harrisburg, " " Philadelphia

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport, arr at Harrisburg, " " Philadelphia

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

J. T ALEXANDER. C M. BOWER.

ALEXANDER & BOWER Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Specialattention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28'74

Curiosities of the Conscience Fund.

At irregular intervals, says the Washington *Star*, a paragraph appears announcing the receipt by the treasury department of a contribution to the "conscience fund." These contributions nowadays vary from one dollar to between one and two hundred. A few years ago they were much larger. The money comes from all parts of the country, Philadelphia and New York leading in the number of contributions. A member of Congress from New York, when Mr. Bristow was in the treasury, referring to this fact, remarked that it showed conclusively that New York and Pennsylvania were the most religious States in the Union. Mr. Bristow replied that in his opinion it showed that those two States had done the most stealing. The money which comes in from conscience-stricken people is on account of frauds on the customs, frauds under the old income tax law, or on the revenue. The income tax having been abolished some years ago, contributions on its account are very few now.

The first record of money received by the government from repentant defrauders was in 1863. When General Spinner was treasurer he kept the account separately, but the practice was discontinued. The money now, as it has been for the greater number of years since 1863, when the contributions began, is turned into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Repeated attempts have been made by members of Congress to secure appropriations to be paid out of the conscience fund. If the money goes into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts it ceases to be a separate fund, and cannot be drawn upon. It is not known how much the conscience money now amounts to. The total amount from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1874, as given in the treasurer's report for the latter year, was $162,914. Since then no account of the contributions has been kept. Treasurer Gilfillan, however, estimates that the money now foots up $250,000.

The contributions, as a rule, come through the mail with a note saying for what purpose the money is forwarded. Very frequently a penitential explanation is included. Some of these explanations are very curious and some very laughable. The ladies contribute a good deal. They repent principally over false returns made under the income tax and for having evaded the duties upon articles of dress.

A lady visited this country in 1864 from England. She smuggled in while here a silk dress pattern. A short time ago she wrote confessing the evasion of customs duties and sending $15 to clear her conscience. She gave the value of the dress and wanted the balance sent back to her if the duties did not amount to $15. The customs division of the treasury made a computation based upon the duties charged in 1864, and found that the lady owed exactly $7.50. The balance was remitted. Ministers of the gospel are very frequently the medium through which the money is refunded. While administering spiritual consolation, the confession of defrauding the government is made, and a restitution follows. The clergy transmit the money without mentioning names. The largest amount ever received as one contribution was $15,000 in United States 7.30 notes. This contribution was announced in the newspapers. Many and ingenious attempts were made to get this money out of the treasury. One man said that his father made the contribution, and that he was crazy. The contributor of it had carefully cut out the numbers of the notes so as to make it impossible to discover from the books who had sent them.

The Hero from Deadwood.

The hero from Deadwood does not have half a show in Detroit, and he cannot be blamed for feeling that we are an unappreciative people. These heroes arrive here about once in four weeks on the average, and the latest put in an appearance yesterday morning, preceded by the rumor that he had struck it rich and made a clean hundred thousand dollars. When he entered a drug store on Michigan avenue he was followed by a dozen or more persons, who wanted to admire him and hear the story of his adventures. He modestly hesitated to begin, as all these Deadwood heroes do, but he finally started off with:

"It is, perhaps, useless to remark that Detroit offered no chance for an ambitious young man to get along."

"That's so," replied one of his hearers. "I know you did not get along here at all, and we had to make up a shake-purse when your old father died."

The hero swallowed something, bent his eyes modestly on the floor, and continued:

"I left this city with only $10 in my pocket, but with a heart—"

"Only $10, and I know it, for I lent you five of that and I never expected to see it again," interrupted a second admirer with a good deal of heartiness.

A shadow of pain flitted across the face of the hero, but he braced up and went on:

"I provided myself with mining tools and—"

"Did you get trusted or pay cash for them?" interrupted the man on the other side of the store.

The hero did not deign to reply, but said:

"I knew that energy and pluck would bring luck. Here at home everybody seemed to keep me down, but there—"

"Say, I didn't try to keep you down," suddenly observed a shoemaker. "Didn't I trust you for a pair of boots when nobody else would, and didn't I raise the money to pay your fine and saved you from a trip to the house of correction?"

The hero partially admitted the correction, and had just opened his mouth to go on when the druggist asked him to wait until he could put up ten cents' worth of castor oil for a customer. The hero waited, and when the oil had been put up he continued:

"I knew I had only myself to depend on, and that fact nerved me up. I pushed for the mines—"

"Is that a dog fight?" interrupted one of his hearers, as a furious growling was heard out doors.

All rushed to the door, but it was a false alarm, and after they had returned to the store the hero settled himself back and remarked:

"Here in Detroit energy, pluck and ambition counted for nothing. If I tried to climb—"

"And while I think of it," put in the grocer two doors below, "I'll hand you the account run up by your mother in your absence. I never expected it would be paid, but I couldn't see the old lady go to the poor-house!"

It took some little time for the hero to get another start, and he had not yet reached the mines when in came a constable, who asked him to step out doors, and after an earnest conversation he walked off in his company.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Gambling in New York.

Stock gambling and card gambling seem to go together. Some of the best poker players in New York are to be found among the Wall street brokers, and the faro dealers draw a good deal of money from the same class. It is a common thing in Wall street for a poker party to sit down about three o'clock, when the regular business is over, and play out the remainder of the day. And it is just as common a thing for women to take a hand in the same game at night, when card parties are formed in up-town parlors to kill time. Some one has said that women are gamblers by nature. New York women seem to have a special aptitude for poker, and a large number of them play the game as readily as whist or casino. Generally they don't mind telling what their hands are, and "king," "flush," "ace full" or "queens at the head" may fall from their lips as trippingly as the style of trimming on a new dress.—*Albany Argus.*

A great many circulars are being sent out to women known to command funds of their own, inviting them to become members of the Women's Stock Exchange in New York, and to operate there. Women, when once launched upon a gambling career, are far more desperate than men. They form, or used to, by far the most tragical as well as the most conspicuous figures at the German gambling watering places before Bismarck extinguished them. Thackeray's picture of "Becky Sharp" at a German gambling town is one of the most vivid of his wonderful books. The readers of "Daniel Deronda" will recall the return by him of Glendowin's necklace which she had lost at a gaming table. The sensible men of New York are protesting against the new project. It will prove, they say, the ruin of women. They will pawn their jewels and compromise their characters and their happiness. The very inducement held out to them of "privacy and seclusion" is enough of itself to condemn it. —*Detroit Free Press.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Farm Notes.

To find the number of tons of hay in long or square stacks, the following is given as a rule: Multiply the length in yards by the width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide the product by fifteen. To find the number of tons in circular stacks: Multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards, and divide by 100. The quotient will be the number of cubic yards in the stack. Then divide by fifteen to get the number of tons.

An exchange says: The rhubarb plant requires so little labor in its cultivation, and is at once so healthful and delicious, that every garden should contain a supply for home use. With the exception of forking up in the spring, and working in manure once every season, rhubarb plants require little attention until they have remained in the same spot five or six years. At the end of this time they should be divided and put in new soil.

A farmer experimented with the milk of a cow and found that it required fifteen pounds of milk in winter and twenty-two and a half in summer to make a pound of butter. Feed, in summer, pasture only; in winter eight ears of corn, soaked, and two quarts of bran, fed dry twice a day. The same cow gave nearly twenty-five per cent. more milk when milked three times a day.

E. M. Washburne, in speaking of the care of dairy cattle, says: In the best dairies in North Holland there is but a very small amount of grain fed to the cows or young stock, and of all I have imported I have never had one that would eat grain without teaching, by mixing with hay or roots, or some root they were accustomed to eat.

If a stock of bones can be secured, pack them in a barrel with a quantity of unleached ashes, and keep the whole moist but not wet. After a few months break up the bones into fine powder. This will possess every fertilizing quality of the best bone dust.

For scabby legs in poultry take equal parts of lard and kerosene oil, and thicken with sulphur into a paste. This should be rubbed upon the legs until the scabby parts come off, when they should be smeared with sweet oil.

Bone meal is one of the best fertilizers for grapes. It should be applied as early in the season as possible. About a ton to the acre will make a valuable dressing for two or three years.

To destroy pin worms in horses, give an injection of salt and water two or three days in succession, then administer a ball consisting of half an ounce of aloes and one drachm of calomel.

Keeping cattle on hay or straw alone is a little like living on bread, or potatoes, or meat alone, with nothing except that one dish. Feed some roots as well as hay or shorts.

Loss of appetite, thirst, diarrhœa, general weakness and blueness of the comb are the principal symptoms of chicken cholera.

Luck in farming is in selecting the seed with care, draining the fields, keeping out the cattle, and having good fences.

After chickens are a month old cracked corn and wheat screenings are better for them than dough.

Household Hints.

A Table Ornament.—Sew coarse flannel around a goblet with the stem broken off, put this shapely dome upon a saucer of water, wet the flannel and sprinkle over as much flax seed as will adhere to it. The flannel will absorb the water from the saucer, which should often be replenished. In about two weeks the flannel will be concealed in a beautiful verdure, which will vie with any table ornament.

To Wash New Flannel.—Put new flannel into clean cold water, and keep it in for a fortnight, changing the water six or seven times; then wash it well with clean warm water and soap to get out the oily matter. You will find the flannel will never get hard or shrink.

To Clean Hair Brushes.—A dessert spoonful of hartshorn to a quart of cold water, in a wash-hand basin. Dip in the hair brushes, and rub them until clean. Then rinse well with cold water; rub dry with a towel, and stand upright at an open window.

Covering for Jars.—A good waterproof paper for covering jars used in preserving, etc., may be made by brushing over the paper with boiled linseed oil and suspending it over a line until dry.

Stock Soup.—Save all the bones from roast beef, mutton, chicken, turkey; put these bones in a pot, with three quarts of cold water, some salt; let it boil for five hours, then strain; cut some vegetables, carrots, turnips, cabbage, leeks, and put them in the strained stock; boil slowly for three hours more; just before serving, take a small piece of sugar, put it on an iron spoon on the stove until it melts and is converted into caramel, and stir it into the soup.—*Farkar.*

Potatoes Grown Without Planting.

A French gentleman, L. Lachaume, declares that he can produce proliferous potatoes at will—a conclusion based on the following experience: Last spring he placed a moderate-sized tuber on a cellar shelf, and systematically pinched off the sprouts every week. On the 1st of September the rind burst, and a few days after four or five small potatoes appeared. His explanation is that the constant repression of exterior growth caused this internal development of buds. Anybody can try this interesting experiment. Whether this singular tendency can be turned to any practical account remains to be seen. The young tubers are developed at the expense of the mother tuber, as is proved by the gradual disappearance and shriveling of the tissues of the latter, but when separated they will grow independently just as any whole seed potato or set could do. It is just possible that seed potatoes so produced might have some advantage over others produced in the ordinary way, especially for forcing purposes. As a matter of physiological significance this case is paralleled by the occasional production of internal buds in trees, and which owing to their imperfect development, produce the knots which are so commonly met with.

Dust for Lice on Cattle.

A writer in the *Farmers' Advocate* says: Some ten or twelve years ago an agricultural writer observed his bull to be free from lice, but not so the rest of his cattle; and thinking over the matter he came to the conclusion that the habit of pawing the dirt over himself must have the effect of keeping lice off the bull, and he tried dry earth on the rest of the cattle with the best effect. Ever since reading the above I have used nothing but dry earth, and have frequently put it on cattle having lice, and have found it perfectly efficacious, both as a preventive and as a cure. If in winter I find it needed and cannot get it otherwise, I go into my cellar and get a few quarts (no danger of using too much) and dry it on the stove. I then sprinkle it over the back from head to tail, and the earth, working in and through the hair soon destroys all lice. I believe the earth to be just as efficacious, less dangerous, and less expensive than tobacco or any of the acids recommended.

Why the "Thunderer's" Gun Burst.

Our readers will remember that about a year ago a thirty-eight-ton gun on board the British ironclad Thunderer burst, killing a number of men and wounding many more. A committee, appointed to investigate the disaster, came to the conclusion that the explosion was caused by a double charge. The gun, having missed fire when loaded with a battering charge (a 700 pound projectile and 110 pounds of powder), was again loaded with a full charge, and fired with both of the charges and the projectiles in the gun at the same time. This decision having been seriously questioned, the government ordered an experimental test by loading and firing the sister gun in the manner alleged. The test was made at the proof butts adjoining the royal arsenal at Woolwich. The second thirty-eight-ton gun was loaded and fired with a double charge of eighty and 110 pounds of powder, one 600 pound shell and one 700 pound Palliser projectile. The gun burst as its fellow did on board of the Thunderer, thus justifying the opinion of the committee of investigation as to the cause of that disaster. The muzzle of the gun and the projectiles were buried in the sand at the proof butts. The remainder of the gun, with the exception of its base, was blown to atoms. —*Scientific American.*

It is better to be unknown than to hav a pedigree that iz too much for us, just so it is better for a pekok to be bobtailed than to hav one too big to spred. *Josh Billings.*

Slave Life in Brazil.

Brazil being the only civilized country in which slavery exists in full force, but which even there may be reckoned in a few years as a thing of the past, a sketch of slave life may not be uninteresting.

The staple produce of Brazil for exportation is coffee, which is the result of cultivation on plantations, known as *fazendas*. When ripe for market, the coffee beans are forwarded in bags to Rio Janeiro for sale and shipment. The real interest in the work on plantations is centered in the method of slave labor, which, though doomed to extinction, is still in full force. A law passed in 1870 declared that after 1871 the children of slaves should be born free; so at the present moment there are no slaves under eight years of age. An average *fazenda* in Brazil will have from 200 to 300 slaves—men, women and children. These live in quadrangle or *quadro*, divided off into a number of small rooms, each room being inhabited by one or two slaves. The first bell rings about 3:30 o'clock in the morning, when they get up and make some coffee. At four o'clock the second bell rings, when they have to form; that is, they are drawn up in line and inspected, to see that none is missing. The field laborers are then marched off, each one with a basket on his back. The work that these have to do is the hardest; toiling all day in the hot sun, hoeing the weeds between the coffee trees, planting Indian corn or picking coffee. They work in gangs of eighteen, each one with a *feitor* or overlooker, who is himself generally a slave, and is provided with a whip and *palmatorio*. This latter instrument is made of wood, shaped like the palm of the hand, and fastened to a handle about a foot long. The wood is about half an inch in thickness, and has three small holes bored through it, and is a common mode of punishment, especially for the women and children. The field hands are out all day, stopping an hour and a half for breakfast, and an hour for dinner. But the slaves who work in the fields are not more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole number; the rest being carpenters, blacksmiths, machine hands or infirmary patients. Though slavery still exists in Brazil, it is, perhaps, less unendurable than that which exists in certain other countries, inasmuch as a good man has the chance of getting on and ameliorating his position. He may become a *feitor*, and then he would have a separate place to live in; or he is put to work about the house or in the garden; while the most intelligent boys are made to learn some trade, and often turn out good blacksmiths, stone masons, etc. At 7:30 o'clock the bell rings to leave off work. Until nine o'clock they can do as they like; then the second bell rings, and they are locked in for the night.

The punishment mostly used on *fazendas*, and one which the blacks stand most in dread of, is the stocks. Each plantation has two pair—one for the men, the other for the women; and it is most curious the dread the blacks have for them. They would much rather be beaten than pass one hour in them; and accordingly this punishment is reserved for grave offenses, such as stealing and fighting; in fact if it were not for this latter, the stocks would have very few occupants. But the slaves are very quarrelsome; hardly a day passes but two blacks have a set-to, which ends in one going to the infirmary and the other to the stocks. Most *fazendas* have a chemist's shop or *botica* and two infirmaries, one for the men and the other for the women. A great many slaves suffer from rheumatism and heart disease. The former comes from the exposure they have to endure. The slaves are also good hands at shamming; they look upon a week in the infirmary as a sort of holiday, and once or twice a year each man is seized with a pain in the head or in some part of the body, which gets wonderfully better toward the end of the week. The owners do not mind them shamming now then; they say they work the better for it afterward.—*Chamber's Journal.*

How Spectacles are Made.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says: The white lens in use in the ordinary spectacle of commerce is made of the common window pane glass rolled in sheets; sometimes it is made into balls. From these are cut pieces of about one and a quarter to one and a half inches in size; they are then taken into the grinding room and each piece cemented separately upon what is called a lap of a semi-circular shape. These are made to fit into a corresponding curve or saucer, into which fine emery powder is introduced and subjected to a swift rotary motion. The gradual curve in the lap gives to the glass as it is ground a corresponding shape, until the desired center is reached; the lap is then taken out and subjected to warmth, which melts the cement sufficiently to permit the glass being removed and turned upon the opposite side, when the same process is renewed. This being completed, the lenses are detached again from the lap and taken to another department, where they are shaped to fit the frames. This is accomplished by a machine of extreme delicacy. Each piece of glass is put separately upon a rest, when a diamond is brought to bear upon it, moving in the form of an oval, thus cutting the desired size; but the edges, of course, are rough and sharp, and must be beveled. For this purpose they are turned over into another set of hands, mostly girls, who have charge of the grindstones, which are about six inches in thickness. Each operator is provided with a gauge; the glass is taken between the forefinger and thumb and held sufficiently sideways to produce half the desired bevel; when this is attained it is again turned and the other side of the bevel completed. During this process it is constantly guaged in order to ascertain that the frame will close upon it without too much pressure, which would break the lens.

The next process to which the lens is subjected is that of "focusing," and requires extreme care. The person having this department to attend to is placed in a small room alone; across the entrance is hung a curtain, which is only drawn aside sufficiently to admit the required amount of light from a window several feet away, upon one of the top panes of which is placed a piece of heavy cardboard with a small hole cut in the center representing the bull's-eye of a target. Through this the rays of light shine upon the lens in the hands of a workman and are reflected through it to a dark background. The lens is then moved back and forth upon an inch measure until the proper focus is attained. Say, for instance, the extreme end of the measure is sixty-two inches, the lens is placed at that, but does not focus; it is gradually moved along inch by inch, until, perhaps, it is brought to thirty-six inches. At this the proper height of center or focus is attained, and it is then numbered thirty-six. The same operation is of course necessary with every lens. This accounts for the numbers which are upon spectacles or glasses of any kind when purchased.

Base-Ball Oddities.

Here are some odd incidents of last season's games:

O'Rourke, of the Providence nine, made the longest throw last season—125 yards.

A sixteen-inning game was played, May 24, at Syracuse, between two amateur clubs. Score 4 to 3.

Walker, of the Buffalos, while playing against the Troys, June 20, struck out five times in succession.

The fielding of the Buffalos at Chicago, August 5, 6 and 7, was wonderful. They had 128 chances offered them and took them all!

In a Boston-Cincinnati game a foul ball hit the umpire and made a complete wreck of a valuable gold watch in his vest pocket.

In the Troy-Boston game, August 20, only three balls were pitched in one inning to put the Boston nine out; and six balls put out the Troys in the same inning.

In a game at Syracuse a foul tip hit Dorgon, the catcher, and bounded so high that the pitcher caught it before it touched the ground. Dorgon just "headed" it off.

Fifteen games were concluded last season with the score tied, three being played on September 15, and the Albanys and Troys playing two tie games in succession in October.

The Springfields and Troys seem to have been the champion "kickers" last year. They each withdrew on account of the umpiring twice. Albany and New Bedford made similar exhibitions of themselves once each.

Two boys died from being struck with balls during 1879. And another boy was leaning on his gun watching the game at Evansville, Ind., when a foul ball struck the hammer of his gun and discharged it, killing him instantly.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The number of Lutherans in America is somewhere between 689,195 and 824,825.

The ministers in the United States average about $25 a year from marriage fees.

The great Sunday-school centenary in London is to be celebrated during the week commencing June 27.

The *Churchman* says: The Protestant Episcopal church reported in 1877, 281,970 communicants; in 1878, 314,367; and in 1879, 320,000.

Mrs. H. Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., has erected a Protestant Episcopal church at North Adams, Mass., at an expense of $25,000.

Robert Raikes, the originator of Sunday-schools, a hundred years ago, was then about forty years of age, and the editor of a newspaper in Gloucester, England.

The progress of Christianity in the Fiji islands is indicated by the fact that there are now 841 chapels and 291 other places where preaching is held, with fifty-eight missionaries engaged in preparing the way for others. The membership numbers 23,274.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Lenox, Mass., to accept that of the Madison avenue church of New York, at a salary of $8,000. Mr. Parkhurst has been the Lenox pastor for five years on a $1,500 salary.

Mr. W. M. Viney, a colored man, was recently ordained as a Presbyterian minister in Texas, being the first colored man ever ordained in that State by the Presbyterians. The Rev. T. T. Palton, the first Presbyterian ordained in Texas, was present and took part in the services.

Like Dean Stanley's sister, the late sister of Mr. Gladstone became a Roman Catholic several years ago, Cardinal Manning, a friend of her family, effecting the change in her sentiments—a change which induced her to endow his Archbishopric of Westminster with $5,000 a year in perpetuity.

The Congregational denomination has in Massachusetts 528 churches, of which 282 have pastors, 180 acting pastors, and 66 are vacant. There are 655 ministers, of whom 195 are not in pastoral service. The number of members is 91,787. The additions the past year numbered 4,200. Of these 2,421 were by profession.

Rev. G. B. Atwell, an aged Baptist clergyman of Pleasant Valley, Conn., once asking a blessing at a public dinner, said: "Adam sinned by eating and Noah by drinking, save us, Lord, from the sin of the one and the folly of the other. Amen."

An exchange reports that the clergy of various denominations in Minneapolis have taken up the movement against extravagance and for less parade at funerals. There have been such movements in various cities, but, says the *Baptist Weekly*, the practical good of clerical advice in this matter has failed to show itself.

The revised Bible, to be published during 1880 as the result of some years' labor of fifty-two English and twenty-seven American scholars, is to be issued by the University Presses (Oxford and Cambridge), they having borne the expense of the English committee. The expense of the American committee, about $10,000, is to be paid wholly by subscription.

A Railroad Running Away.

A railroad a quarter of a mile long, running from the top to the bottom of one of the mountains which surround Oil City, Pa., was being removed a short time since when one of the most novel accidents ever recorded took place. The rails, formerly the tracks of the road, were fastened together at the ends when laid, forming an unbroken line. The method of taking up the rails was to unspike them from the ties, then attach horses to the end of one line of rails at the foot of the hill, and disconnect the rails as they were drawn down at every two or three rail lengths. A few lengths of rail near the bottom were removed, and then the horses started the whole of the remaining line, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. The ties were covered with snow and ice. The line of rails moved slowly at first, but suddenly they began to increase in speed until the whole quarter of a mile of rails was gliding down the steep and slippery hill at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The rail at the bottom, from long disuse, was turned up at the end like a sled shoe. The line of iron shot across the street at the bottom of the hill with great speed. On the lower side of the street, directly in the path of the flying rails, was Mrs. Henry Case's barn. The rails struck the side of the barn about a foot from the ground. The shock broke the connections in several places, and the air was full of flying rails, some of them being thrown three hundred feet. About two hundred feet of the railroad stayed together. It tore through Mrs. Case's barn as though the building was made of paper. The speed of the rails seemed to have been very little affected by its passage through the barn, for the whole line of rails came through on the other side. When it emerged from the barn it made directly across Mrs. Case's back yard, narrowly missing the building, but striking an outhouse, which it reduced to splinters. From Mrs. Case's it glided into the back yard of the James house. It made directly for the kitchen, but before reaching it came in contact with a heavy stone wall. This changed the course of the flying iron. It careened from the stone wall to a chimney on the James house, which it demolished. The iron again parted, one piece flying off to the right and plowing into the ground, making a furrow a foot deep for a distance of over fifty feet. This closed the career of that part of the railroad. The other portion jumped from the low roof of the James house to the top of David Lindersmith's three-story house. It tore off the shingles for several feet when it came in contact with the chimney. This it knocked over, but had met with opposition enough to bring it to a stop. About fifty feet of iron remained on Lindersmith's roof.

The whole trip of the railroad iron did not occupy a minute, but in that time it created a bigger sensation than Oil City has ever seen for many a day. The striking of the stone wall by the iron, which turned it away from James' kitchen, doubtless saved lives, for there were several girls at work in the kitchen.

What Shall I Do?

In general, the well-balanced man is one who finds it most difficult to ascertain where he belongs, because he is like a marble, he will roll east, west north and south equally well. Where this is the case, and the man has no preponderating wish or taste, but a vague state of mind to which all professions are alike attractive or alike indifferent, he must either adopt the advice of others or take the first opening that presents itself. The misfitting of men to their vacations is among the most mournful incidents of human life. Hundreds and thousands of men go through life doing respectably well that which gives them a livelihood, without finding in it once in their whole life opportunity to develop that for which God really sent them into this world. There is many a man preaching respectably poor sermons whom God sent into the world to be an inventor and mechanician. He has abandoned that for which he was built, and is as absurd in that which he has taken up as a duck waddling along the ground—being made to swim—or a locomotive off the track. There are a great many men engaged in farming who are fit to be judges, and who are indeed the natural judges of the men among whom they live, and accepted by whom as such. A great many who are born for fine art and taste suffer desolating hunger and thirst all their lives long, while steadily, if not resignedly, performing some mechanical drudgery for which they are ill-fitted, or not so well as an ordinary emigrant would be. Notwithstanding this, a man ought to be sufficiently versatile to follow and bend to the law of necessity. We once met a hostler and gardener studying a geography of such abstruse type of instruction that we could not follow it, though we had a college diploma, and on questioning him found he both read and spoke Latin and read Greek, though he could not speak it. He was adapted to something higher than the work in which he was engaged; but it was infinitely more creditable to him to take it up and do it well than to go about the street soliciting charity.—*Christian Union.*

The Explosion in the St. Petersburg Winter Palace.

The recent attempt to assassinate the Russian imperial family by blowing up the magnificent structure in St. Petersburg known as the Winter palace, is described in a special cable dispatch from Paris to the New York *Herald* as follows: The emperor was busily discussing the politics of the Balkan provinces, the elections to the Bulgarian assembly, the loyalty of the prince's subjects, the attempted compromise between the two parties in the State, when a servant announced that the dinner was served. The czar and his guests were so intent upon the subject of their conversation that the announcement was disregarded. Shortly afterward the servant returned. As he opened the door the emperor rose. At that moment a terrific explosion was heard. The czar had taken Prince Alexander's arm and was walking to the door. He stopped short at the sound. He then disengaged his arm and raised his eyes to heaven in gratitude. Neither spoke a word. The czar was perfectly calm, and an hour later sat down quietly to dinner beside the great gap in the floor. The empress was asleep in her room and heard nothing of the explosion. Express orders were issued that she be left in ignorance of the event.

The official account runs as follows: "At about seven o'clock last evening an explosion occurred in the basement of the Imperial Winter palace, under the principal guard room, by which eight soldiers of the Finland regiment of the guard, then on duty, were killed and forty-five were injured. The flooring of the guard room and several gas pipes were damaged. An official inquiry into the cause of the explosion is proceeding. It has been ascertained that the mine was filled with dynamite and gun cotton. The train by which it was fired can be traced to a cellar in the inner court, where a quantity of fuel was stored." It is generally supposed that the author of the crime was some official familiar with the palace. As soon as the news reached this city President Grevy had his name registered at the Russian embassy and sent a message of congratulation to the czar. At one o'clock M. de Freycinet, the premier, called on Prince Orloff, the Russian ambassador, to express the indignation that he and his colleagues felt at the outrage. All the evening papers express their horror of the crime. One of them announces that a Russian has been arrested on the Champs Elysees, charged, on an extradition warrant, with attempting the life of the czar.

Others describe the scene in the Winter palace after the explosion. As soon as the news got abroad the corridors were filled with an excited crowd, each member of it giving a different version of the affair. From all the private apartments poured the stream. Court chamberlains, in coats that gleamed with rich gold embroideries, hurried down from the hall of St. George; and an army of white-capped cooks defiled from the subterranean kitchens. Court ladies, with sweeping trains and sparkling jewels, issued from their dressing rooms, and the watchmen, with their wives and families, came from their huts upon the roof. Round the statue of Alexander gathered a medley throng of officers in full uniform, maids of honor, coachmen, grooms, scullions and hundreds of inmates of the palace, whose names are supposed to be registered by the minister of the imperial household, but who are in reality as little noticed by him as the colonists who settle in Russian forests are noticed by the proprietor of the estate.

The first impulse of all these people was to hasten to offer their congratulations to the emperor. Their second was to return thanks for the preservation of the palace itself. In their eyes the building is sacred. The gilt cross on the cupola of the private chapel, which survived the fire of 1837, symbolizes to them the blessing which rests upon it. It was this feeling which animated the workmen by whose industry it rose again to its old magnificence. It was this feeling that caused the humblest mujiks to bring their contributions to the expense of reconstruction. The news that no damage had been sustained by the heirlooms of the palace, that the portraits were undisturbed, the imperial uniforms unsinged, the court jewels uninjured, was received by the inmates with extreme satisfaction. All along the river side, between the Neva and the palace, surged a mass of the populace in sheepskins and furs, and torches flashed to and fro upon the ice. Many of the aristocracy hastened down the Newsky Prospect to offer their congratulations, but the police had strict orders to let no drovsky pass the gates. At early morning the emperor drove to the Kazan church and returned thanks to the Virgin for his fifth preservation from death.

Ole Bull.

A New York paper has the following sketch of the life of this well-known violinist: When many persons read that the seventieth birthday of Ole Bull had been commemorated at Cambridge, Mass., by a surprise party, they probably thought he must be older because they had known him so long by reputation. He began his career very early; gained an eminent name in youth, and made his first visit to this country not far from forty years ago. He has had a very eventful life from boyhood to old age. He belongs to the romantic school actually not less than musically. Born at the Norwegian seaport of Bergen, his father designed him for a Lutheran clergyman; but, though a chemist of considerable skill, he could not put his boy into any retort from which ecclesiasticism in any form might be distilled. Ole's soul was set on music, and placing him at the University of Christiania did not wean him a whit from his passion. He neglected his recitations to play on the violin, and to go wherever he could hear an orchestra. He was a regular attendant at concerts and theaters, and one evening, when the leader of an orchestra was suddenly taken ill, he occupied his place, and acquitted himself most creditably. This circumstance—he was but eighteen then—ended his connection with the college, and the year following he went to Cassel to study under the renowned Spohr, then chapel master of the Duke of Hesse-Cassel. The composer failed to be as enthusiastic as the young fellow thought he ought to be, and so the latter dashed off in a huff to Gottingen to undertake a course of law. This he found distasteful, as may be supposed, and his ardent impulses hurried him to Minden. There he gave a concert, and his performance on the violin was warmly applauded. His quick temper involved him in a quarrel with another young musician, leading to a duel, in which he mortally wounded his adversary. He fled from Hanover to escape the law, and, after some months' wandering, arrived in Paris, poor, friendless, unknown. There he was so forlorn that, when his misery was aggravated by the theft of the little he had left to keep body and soul together, and by the loss of his beloved violin, he leaped into the Seine, with the intent to end his sorrows. He was rescued, however, and his story getting into print, a rich woman became interested in him, through what she conceived to be a strong personal resemblance to her lately lost son. She provided him with means, and enabled him to give a concert, which was very successful. He made a musical tour of Europe, and at the end of seven years had acquired a fortune. His style of playing was like that of Paganini, whom he resolved to excel, but whom he could never really approach. At twenty-eight, he returned to Norway with a Parisian wife, and settled on an estate he had bought near Bergen. Five years later he came over here; was enthusiastically welcomed, and went back to Europe with untold dollars. For a good while he roamed over the old world, gave concerts, made a campaign in Algeria against the Kabyles, built a theater in his native town, and tried to establish there national schools of literature and art. But his ideas were too liberal for Scandinavia; his sentiments offended the government; resulted in many troubles, including lawsuits and the dissipation of most of his wealth. His wife died, and he again visited America, founding in Pennsylvania a colony called Oleana, which was soon disbanded. He once more resumed his concerts, and at the opening of the Academy of Music here (1854) tried to establish Italian opera, and failed, losing heavily. Then he recrossed the ocean, made more money with his violin, and, after varied travels and experiences, has settled down in a New England town with a Minnesota wife, young enough to be his granddaughter. No composition of his is more romantic than his career. He is not a great musician, perhaps, but he is a very interesting character, and more than half his success is owing to his personal magnetism.

In deepening a river in the neighborhood of Norrkoping, says the *Timber Trades Journal*, in order to make it accessible for ships of heavier draught, among several objects of interest brought up from the bottom, eight oak trees were found at a depth of seven feet under the old bottom. The bark was almost decayed, and when it was taken off the wood was found to be hard and black, resembling ebony. The trees are supposed to have been lying in the earth 900 years. The trees have been sold to a firm of joiners, who intend using them for cabinet work.

Thirty-four years of constantly-increasing use have established a reputation for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup second to no similar preparation. It relieves instantly and cures all coughs, colds, etc.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The suit of the United States against Louis and Edwin Haas, of New York, for the recovery of $210,000, out of which it was alleged that the customs were defrauded by means of false and fraudulent invoices, has terminated by the jury returning a verdict in favor of the government of $48,113.10.

By the explosion of the boiler in John F. Thompson's sawmill at Randolph, N. H., Elden Page, Roger Johnson, Gilbert Sylvester and Mr. Buzzell, all workmen, were killed, and S. F. Henry was severely injured.

James Lenox, a well-known New York millionaire, founder of the Lenox library and the benefactor of many charities, died a few days ago in his eightieth year. The ground and building of the Lenox library alone cost more than $1,000,000, and it is endowed with a permanent fund of $250,000. The collections of manuscripts, books, engravings and maps, statuary, paintings, drawings and other works of art have no equal in the land.

The Rev. Edward Cowley, late of the New York Shepherd's Fold, was found guilty of cruelty to the children under his charge. The jury were out only eighteen minutes, and the prisoner cried bitterly when the verdict was rendered.

The New York board of education has dismissed a public school principal for intoxication and using "grossly improper language."

The Massachusetts Republican State convention will be held at Worcester, April 15.

Twenty thousand persons are estimated to have attended the annual masquerade ball of the Arion singing society, held at the Madison Square garden in New York. During the evening a colossal canvas egg, suspended in the center of the garden, was opened into halves, letting out a hundred sparrows, which flew about in bewilderment awhile and then settled down among the evergreens. The receipts of the evening amounted to $75,000.

In the height of a heavy gale Capt. Archibald Milliken, of the schooner Henry K. Congdon, lying at a Providence (R. I.) wharf, started to go to his vessel in a yawl, accompanied by G. Addison Rose, mate of the schooner N. F. Dixon, and his brother, E. W. Rose. The yawl capsized, and all were lost.

Dr. Brandreth, the pill manufacturer, died at his home in Sing Sing, N. Y., the other day, leaving an estate valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The Rhode Island Prohibition party, in convention assembled at Providence, nominated a State ticket headed by Albert Howards for governor.

The New York *Herald* fund for the relief of Ireland has been enriched by an anonymous contribution of $10,000.

The Pennsylvania Greenbackers will hold their State convention at Harrisburg, March 23.

For maltreating and starving the children under his charge Rev. Edward Cowley, of the New York Shepherd's Fold, has been sentenced to one years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250.

A fire at 384 and 386 Broadway, New York, resulted in the death of two brave firemen, who were on the roof when it fell in, and a pecuniary loss amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

Western and Southern States.

Last month Page Wallace, a colored man, escaped from the jail at Leesburg, Va., where he had been imprisoned for committing an outrage on a white married lady. Soon after he waylaid and brutally assaulted Miss Morman, a school teacher, and then made his way to Maryland, but was captured and lodged in the Hagerstown jail. He was taken back to Virginia on a requisition, but the officers having him in charge had hardly crossed the State line when their prisoner was taken from them by several hundred masked men and hanged on the spot where he had outraged Miss Morman. After hanging Wallace the lynchers fired three volleys of bullets into his dangling body.

Owing to the heavy advance in the price of white paper the newspapers of New Orleans have adopted a resolution asking the representatives of Louisiana in Congress to use their influence to have the duty on printing paper, chemicals, and materials used in the manufacture thereof removed or materially reduced.

A dispatch from Marion, Ohio, says that two men—one a miller and the other a mechanic—have discovered perpetual motion.

During a recent session of the Louisiana lower legislature the speaker's pistol fell from his pocket, causing it to discharge. The next day the district attorney filed an information against the speaker, charging him with carrying concealed weapons.

During a windstorm in Cincinnati a frame house, occupied by John Deifenbach, wife and three children, was blown over, burying the inmates under the debris. The father and an infant child were fatally injured, and the wife and the two eldest children slightly hurt.

Two men were instantly killed, two more fatally injured, and three others painfully hurt by a boiler explosion in a Peoria (Ill.) distillery.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the hanging of John Hall and Barrell Smith (colored) near Little's Creek, Tenn., for the murder of Major Henry S. Pugh, in 1879. The two men were members of a regularly organized band of robbers, many of whom are now serving out terms of imprisonment for their depredations.

Several cars attached to a passenger train fell eighteen feet from trestle work near Jacobsburg, Ohio. A. S. Wiley, a farmer, and Mrs. Caldwell, wife of a director of the road, were killed, and ex-Congressman Danford, a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, was dangerously injured.

From Washington.

A letter of instructions to the supervisors of the census has been prepared at the census office. It says that in no case will a part of one county be joined in an enumeration district with another county. In general every town, township or militia district should be constituted an enumeration district if the population exceeds 700 or 800. The districts must be made small enough to secure the completion of the canvass during June. In cities having over 10,000 inhabitants the enumeration must be completed within two weeks. An active, intelligent enumerator can take from 200 to 300 names per day in a city. The district may therefore be safely made to embrace an estimated population of from 2,000 to 2,500. Where two equally good enumerators can be appointed who will complete the canvass in two weeks it is better than to have one enumerator carrying on the work for a month. Every supervisor must swear that he will make his selection of enumerators without reference to political or party affiliations.

Constantine Brumidi, the well-known fresco painter, who has done all the frescoing in the capitol since 1854, died the other day aged seventy-five years. His huge allegorical painting in the dome of the capitol always excited the interest and admiration of visitors.

Some one in New York has sent $250 to the treasury "conscience fund."

Foreign News.

The correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian* says he is able to state on the highest authority that there is no truth in the persisted reports that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given $2,500,000 for the relief of Irish distress.

A railway train in Spain, carrying a government treasure chest, was stopped by sixteen brigands. They were, however, repulsed by Marshal Serrano, who was a passenger and took command of the five gendarmes guarding the treasure.

The wife of Adam Murray, living near New Glasgow, N. S., recently gave birth to five live children, three girls and two boys.

Trains have been running regularly on the track laid across the frozen surface of the St. Lawrence river at Montreal.

Experts estimate the losses of farmers in Great Britain during 1879 at from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000.

The pope has published a long encyclical letter against divorce and in favor of removing the marriage ceremony from all civil jurisdiction.

The German bark Marie Wilhelmina, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has been lost at sea. Only four of her crew were saved.

By a collision between a freight and passenger train in Cuba fifty persons were more or less seriously injured.

An official account of the explosion in the czar's Winter palace says that eight soldiers were killed and forty-five injured.

Heavy floods are reported in several provinces of Spain.

It is said that General Skobeleff will command the Russian main army of invasion, numbering 20,000 troops, marching from Tashkend across Bokhara to Merv, with the view of operating in the rear of the Turcomans, while two other armies, starting from Tchikislar and Krasnovodsk respectively, will form a junction with him before the end of May.

A number of persons employed in the Winter palace at St Petersburg have been arrested for complicity in the attempt to kill the imperial family. The city council of London, by a vote of 72 to 45, refused to send an address of congratulation to the czar.

Four bailiffs who attempted to seize cattle for rent on a farm occupied by a widow in the county of Waterford, Ireland, were overpowered by a crowd of 500 persons and compelled to give up the cattle.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Constantinople with a view to preventing disturbances in carrying out proposed military reforms.

The law abolishing slavery has been promulgated in Cuba.

Professor Nevel Story-Maskelyne, of the mineral department of the British museum, writes to the London *Times* announcing the entire success of Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay, of Glasgow, a fellow of the Chemical society of London, in producing diamonds. He says Mr. Hannay sent him some crystalized particles presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond, and these fragments easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire. His letter concludes as follows: "There is no doubt whatever that Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay has succeeded in solving the problem and removing from scientific chemistry the opprobrium so long adhering to it. His process for effecting this transmutation is hardly less momentous to the arts than to the possessors of a wealth of jewelry. It is on the eve of being announced to the royal society."

Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, offers to bet $2,000 that he can beat any man in the world five seconds in a five-mile race on Toronto bay.

The alliance between Peru and Bolivia, who joined forces in the war against Chili, has been broken off.

From eight to ten persons are dying every day at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of yellow fever.

By an explosion of shells in the arsenal at Valparaiso, Chili, twenty persons were killed.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Petitions were presented by several Senators for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote.

Mr. Teller has introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Kernan, from the committee on finance, reported with amendments the bill to provide for a celebration at New York in 1881 of the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American independence. The bill creates the "United States International Commission," under whose direction the exhibition is to be held. This commission will consist of two members from each State and one from each Territory, and about sixty citizens of New York, mentioned by name in the bill. This commission is to be appointed within sixty days after the passage of this act, and is required to report to Congress at the first session after its appointment a suitable date for opening and closing the exhibition, and such other matters as in its judgment may be important. The bill provides that no compensation shall be paid to the commission, its officers or agents, from the treasury, and that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending the exhibition or accrueing by reason of the same. The commission is authorized to receive subscriptions of capital stock, not exceeding $12,000,000, to be divided in ten dollar shares. The shareholders are to be called together in the city of New York, by public notice, and are to elect a finance committee from among the shareholders or members of the commission, consisting of twenty-five persons, who, when elected, shall—if not already so appointed—be ex-officio members of the commission. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Majority and minority reports from the committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Ingalls, charged with securing his election by the means of bribing members of the Kansas legislature, were presented. The majority report exonerates Mr. Ingalls, but says that bribery and corrupt means were employed by persons favoring his election to secure that end. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Logan and Hoar, exonerates Mr. Ingalls from any complicity in improper practices, and asserts further that corrupt means were used to defeat and not to elect him.

Petitions against the passage of the proposed House bill reducing the duty on importation of steel rails from twenty-eight dollars to ten dollars per ton were presented by several Senators, signed by officers of many railroad companies, among them the Pennsylvania, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Central of New Jersey, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Mr. Randolph introduced an amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter. The amendment authorizes the President to nominate, and with the consent of Congress, to appoint General Porter a colonel of infantry in the United States army.

A memorial from the St. Paul (Minn.) chamber of commerce, asking that the President may employ a public steamship to receive and transport contributions to Ireland, after debate, was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Harris, from the select committee on epidemic diseases, reported favorably the joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the following joint resolution: "The secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby authorized to employ any ship or vessel belonging to the navy of the United States, best adapted for such service, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland such contributions as may be made for their relief, or to charter or employ under the authority of the United States a suitable American ship or vessel for such purpose. Any sum of money necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated." The joint resolution was considered and passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: Concerning details from the army; to declare the meaning of the word "orphan;" to authorize the postmaster-general to make a settlement with postmasters for loss of money or materials without the fault of postmasters or their employees.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of citizens of New York, urging the propriety of a bankrupt law.

The bill to authorize the compilation and printing of the naval history of the war was passed. It directs the secretary of the navy to detail an officer to compile for publication the official records of the late war, both of the Union and Confederate navies, in conjunction with the compilation of the records of both armies now progressing under the secretary of war, and to employ three additional clerks for this purpose.

House.

Mr. Baker introduced a bill amending the statutes prohibiting the employment of convicts in the manufacture of such articles as may be brought into competition with skilled labor.

Mr. Frost introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the act of August, 1871, relative to the use of marshals and supervisors at the polls, and the act of 1872 on the same subject.

Mr. House introduced a bill requesting the President to open negotiations with certain foreign governments relative to the importation of tobacco into their dominions.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Keifer, granting pensions to certain sailors and soldiers of the late war who were confined in so-called Confederate prisons.

Mr. Persons introduced a bill admitting free of duty machinery for manufacturing cotton fabrics.

The House received the unanimous report of the foreign affairs committee on the Acklen case to the effect that the charge made against Mr. Acklen by the New York *Herald* and Detroit *Post* was true. The committee desired to be discharged from the farther consideration of the matter, and after a debate the House agreed to this, and instructed the judiciary committee to consider the whole subject and report what action the House ought to take. The charge made against Representative Acklen is that he imposed upon the House a paper which he falsely represented to be a report from the committee on foreign affairs, of which committee he is a member.

An adverse report was presented from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, on the petition of the bullion club of New York city, praying for specie currency.

A bill was reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures to establish a mint at St. Louis. Printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Whitthorne the Senate bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to designate a vessel of the United States to carry free of charge contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, was taken from the speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to place certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper on the free list.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The grate herd ov mankind are like oxen; they kno how to eat and drink and chaw the kud, and that is about all they do kno.

I don't care how honest a man may be in his own estimashun, or the opinyun of others, if he is a very great talker he haz got to lie, more or less.

Mi youthful Joseph, would you improve your intellekt, read but little, listen, and reflect mutch, and talk less.

The most fastidious people that i meet hav the least to be fastidious about.

It is the rarest ov all things to find luv unadulterated with self-luv.

There are certain quailifikashuns among mankind that would be just az propper to praze az the spred ov a pekok's tale.

If yu kant trust a man entirely let him skip; this tricing to get an average on honesty haz alwuss been a failure.

I kno plenty ov people who, if they should lay aside their dignity, would be az badly demoralized as a stiffly starched shirt collar in a thunder-storm.

Yu kant beat the slate; if the figures won't work, rub them out and make sum that will.

Thare iz only one kind ov person who kan keep a sekret, and he iz the one who refuses to take it at enny price.

It iz better to be unknown than to hav a pedigree that iz too mutch for us, just so it iz better for a pekok to be bobtailed, than to have one too big to spread.

When we visit an insane asylum we are filled with profound pity and horror; but, after all, there iz only about fifteen per cent. difference between those who are confined there and the rest of the world outside.

American travelers abroad have often wondered that the English railroads did not adopt the American system of checking baggage, both for their own protection and for the convenience of their passengers. The London and Northwestern company, the great line between London and Liverpool, has recently sent over to the Central Vermont for a specimen set of its checks and checking facilities, and these have been forwarded to the English road. Edward M. Thompson, of Montpelier, an agent of the road, has also gone over to instruct the English railroad officials in the practical working of the American system.

Save the Rags.

The price of paper has been advanced heavily all over the country. If the price is maintained the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily and weekly papers have already increased their subscription price.

The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper.

Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

If the theorist who avers that animals can resist temptation will experiment by poking his neighbor's big bull-dog in the ribs, he'll find that his theory, together with his trowsers, will be torn in shreds.—*Hackensack Republican.*

An Open Letter.

West Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., October 23, 1879.

L. Candee & Co., New Haven, Ct.

Gentlemen: Out of the case of "95" Rubber Boots sent me last April,

I sold one pair April 4, to Alvin Bliss,
" " " 5, to Geo. Reusch,
" " " 7, to Gill W. Randall,
" " " 8, to Albert Mallory,
" " " 11, to Milo H. Brown.

These boots had constant wear through April and May, and since that time they have been worn every morning through the dew to get the cows and do their milking in, and I have seen four pair of them, and they are apparently as good as when I sold them. Milk whey and dew on a rubber boot, or any other boot, for six months, are as good tests as can be had. The pair of "95" boots sent me March 17, I put on a farmer who is one of my hardest customers. They have not cracked at all, but the one marked S. C. on front of leg, has worn through the first layer of the sole. Yours, in haste,

M. M. Joslyn.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., is the only aural surgeon in the United States who devotes *all* his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet *free.*

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Gilbert's Laundry, Pat. Gloss and Corn Starch.

Rifles.—Seven-shot Repeating, 22 and 32 calibre, accurate up to 300 yards, bran new, only $4.50. Biggest bargain ever offered in Firearms. Illustrated catalogue and testimonials in full. Address CHICESTER RIFLE COMPANY, 31 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK	
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	09¼ @ 10¾
Calves—State Milk	05¾ @ 08
Sheep	05 @ 06¾
Lambs	06¼ @ 07¾
Hogs—Live	05 @ 05¾
Dressed	05½ @ 06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 70 @ 7 00
Western, good to fancy	5 80 @ 7 75
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 58¼ @ 1 59
No. 1 Amber	1 45 @ 1 46
Rye—State	95 @ 96
Barley—Two-Rowed State	68 @ 72
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	57½ @ 59¾
Southern Yellow	57½ @ 58
Oats—White State	50¼ @ 52
Mixed Western	46½ @ 48
Hay—Retail grades	90 @ 95
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.	1 00 @ 1 15
Hops—State, 1879	30 @ 37
Pork—Mess	11 75 @ 12 00
Lard—City Steam	7.60 @ 7.62½
Petroleum—Crude 06⅞ @ 07⅛	Refined 07¼
Wool—State and Penn. XX	48 @ 70
Butter—State Creamery	20 @ 38
Dairy	18 @ 27
Western Imitation Creamery	22 @ 29
Factory	16 @ 24
Cheese—State Factory	12 @ 15
Skims	10 @ 11
Western	13½ @ 13¾
Eggs—State and Penn	15 @ 16
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl	1 50 @ 1 62
BUFFALO.	
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 25 @ 6 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 38 @ 1 45
Corn—New Western	48½ @ 48¾
Oats—State	48 @ 49
Barley—Two-rowed State	68 @ 70
BOSTON.	
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05½ @ 06
Sheep	05 @ 06
Hogs	05 @ 05¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 00 @ 8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	59 @ 63
Oats—Extra White	50 @ 54
Rye—State	90 @ 95
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	50 @ 55
Unwashed	42 @ 45
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET	
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05½ @ 06
Sheep	05 @ 06½
Lambs	06 @ 07
Hogs	06½ @ 06¾
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	6 75 @ 7 00
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 47¾ @ 1 47¾
Amber	1 39 @ 1 39¾
Rye—State	90 @ 90
Corn—State Yellow	57 @ 57
Oats—Mixed	46½ @ 46½
Butter—Creamery extra	32 @ 35
Cheese—New York Factory	14½ @ 15
Petroleum—Crude 07 @ 07¼	Refined 07⅞

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did for me, as you observe." Read of it.—*Bulletin.*

In regard to the method of coloring butter. The theory is that cows when well fed and cared for will make yellow butter; the fact is that not one in ten will, except in times of flush pasture. This is just the reason that the very best dairymen in this country use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color.—*Moore's Rural.*

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THE GREAT THROAT & LUNG REMEDY
CURES CONSUMPTION
COLDS COUGHS CROUP ASTHMA BRONCHITIS
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye,
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The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
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MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

Springvale, Me., Oct. 12, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with Rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no Rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with Rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

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HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

Boston, Oct., 1870.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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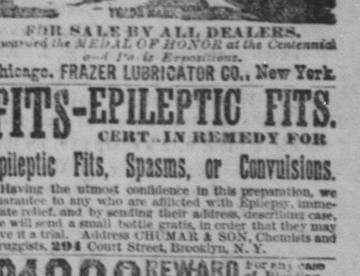
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